CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28527—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1891.

YAL ASIATIC

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0	8-8
11-0	6-8		11-0	6-8
25-0	13-8	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	25-0	13-8
22-0	12-0		22-0	12-0
37-8	19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37-8	19-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	4th Sept
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th „
				Saturday.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	3rd Oct.
B.L. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th „
B.L. CATHAY	2983	500	A. Symons	24th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st „
B.L. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th „
B.L. OCEANA	6188	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th „
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	5th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. H. S. Tocque	10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crowe	24th „
PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	8th Oct.
ROSETTA	3411	700	G. Gadd	22nd „
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	5th Novr.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th „
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	17th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 10, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. Dco. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept., 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 12th Sept., 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 21, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct. '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	18th Sept. '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons,	H.P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	24th Sept. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
August 24, 1891.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3517	22nd Sept.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 26th, 1891.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE........................ Rs. 6.

Packing & Postage Extra.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION, Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. 20
Six Months	„ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 3s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 6th September, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and Passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 13th September, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 1,970 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 3rd September, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd September, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accomodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King, and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

DIAMONDS.

PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S CELEBRATED MANGE REMEDY, G.'S LINIMENT,

An Infallible Remedy for the speedy cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

IN MALABAR ITCH many remedies have been tried without relief, the disease never being thoroughly eradicated. In the cases in which G.'s LINIMENT has been tried, ONE OR TWO APPLICATIONS have preved at once a Relief, and with careful attention to the directions, will be found a thorough Specific.

Per Pint Bottle, Re. 1-8.

The following testimonial from an eminent physician we have been allowed to publish:—

"I used G.'s Liniment for Malabar Itch in three cases with great success.

(Signed) W. A. S., M.D."

An unprecedented number of other Testimonials has been received for years past by the Proprietor, certifying to its efficacy and universal success in the cure of Mange and Scabies generally. The undernoted are a few extracts from some of the letters:—

"Done my Dog a great deal of service in one of the worst cases of Red Mange I have seen.
(Sd.) H. F. W."

"Both Greyhounds are now quite well; I can strongly recommend this Ointment.
(Sd.) W. H. DeM."

"I cannot too strongly recommend this Ointment.

"After three or four days the Skin becomes clean and smooth.

"Your G's. Liniment and Condition Powder are worth treble the money. I wouldn't be without them on any account."

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S CONDITION POWDER.

When a horse is out of condition it is generally indicated by a dulness of the coat, and a want of that spirit and liveliness he usually exhibits.

These powders promote the action of the skin, increase the appetite, and assist digestion.

Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

"Your "Condition Powder" acts like a charm; a few doses have quite restored my horse.
(Sd.) D. H. W."

HOOF DRESSING

For the Prevention and Cure of Brittle or Shelly Feet, Sand Cracks, Seedy Toes, Diseased Frogs, &c., &c.

This Dressing may be used with advantage on feet that are in sound condition, as it prevents them getting brittle.

In tins containing 1 lb. Price Re. 1-8 per tin.

HORSE BALLS.

PHYSIC BALLS.
CONDITION BALLS.
TONIC BALLS.
WORM BALLS.
DIURETIC BALLS.
COUGH BALLS.

Per doz. Rs. 2-8.

Blistering Ointment in all sized pots.

Mild Liquid Blister for Coughs, Colds, etc.

Iodine Ointment for Curbs, Splints and Chronic Thickenings.

Private Recipes carefully prepared from the purest Drugs at moderate prices.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
No. 35, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

CLARETS! CLARETS!!

TREACHER & Co., Ld., desire to call special attention to their Clarets, of which they are the largest Importers in India. The Wines are imported direct from Bordeaux, and the Company, by reason of the immense demand for their Clarets, are able to place unusually large Orders with original producers. This consideration, and the position they hold as cash buyers, gives them a certain preference in the Wine Market, which their long experience enables them to turn to the utmost advantage, and they are consequently able to offer to their clients Clarets of a very superior order at unusually low prices:—

	CASH.				CREDIT.			
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	11	0	6	4	12	8	7	0
BORDEAUX.—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	11	0	6	4	12	8	7	0

It may be mentioned as an evidence of the popularity of our Clarets that our sale of these two brands amounts to nearly 4,000 doz. per annum, which fact alone would be sufficient proof of their merit.

PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	14	0	8	0	16	0	9	0
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	18	0	11	0	20	0	12	0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	23	0	12	0	26	0	13	8
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	29	0	16	0	32	0	18	0
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	35	0	18	8	39	0	21	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO LADIES.

ANNUAL

CLEARANCE SALE

NOW ON,

AND WILL CONTINUE DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

UNRIVALLED ADVANTAGES OFFERED.

New and Fashionable GOODS of High Class Manufacture will be SOLD for HALF the Original Price

FOR CASH.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.,
ALBERT BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT! MUNK'S CODLACTONE. IMPORTANT!!

A MOST VALUABLE REMEDY for the formation of flesh and muscular Fibres, for strengthening the bones, and for the nourishment of all organs. A specific Cure for Rickets in Children, Infantile Diarrhœa and Wasting Diseases in grown-up persons; easily digestible by the most sensitive of stomachs, free from unpleasant smell and effects of Codliver Oil and agreeable to palate and taste.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is an elegant preparation made by a special process containing both Codliver Oil and Lactophosphite of Lime combined with other valuable ingredients of great restorative power. The "Chemist and Druggist" of London says:—"Munk's Codlactone is an emulsion of Codliver Oil with Lactophosphite of Lime. The Emulsion MIXES READILY WITH WATER, and DOES NOT TASTE OF CODLIVER OIL."

Notes on the uses of Munk's Codlactone by a London Physician sent free on application.

Can be had of all Chemists and Druggists and at Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co., Market, Bombay

54 Medows Street, } POPULAR REMEDIES MANUF'G CO. { Fort, Bombay.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete......................Rs. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { MARKET, BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,
BEACONSFIELDS,
GOLD MOHURS,
IMPERIALS,
LITTLE RANDOLPHS,
SIESTAS,
MAYOS,
SUMATRAS,
BORNEOS.

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CAUTION:—It having come to SPENCER & Co.'s knowledge that many Native Firms, with and without European designations, are supplying Cigars bearing the same names as their Popular Brands, they beg to warn the Public against these Imitations, and to request Purchasers to satisfy themselves that the Cigars are of their manufacture by examining the outside of the Box, and to accept none but those bearing the Signature of the Firm on the Label, and one of the Firm's Trade Marks, as below, branded on the Lid:—

Cigars covered with Sumatra leaf bear this brand.

FLOR DE SUMATRA
TRADE MARK
SPENCER & Co. MADRAS

Cigars manufactured with Dindigul Tobacco bear this brand.

Gold Mohurs.

INDIAN LEAF
TRADE MARK
SPENCER & Co. MADRAS

SPENCER AND CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS. FACTORY:—DINDIGUL.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY.
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

HAMS, BACON, AND CHEESE.

JUST ARRIVED BY S.S. "CLYDE."

		Cash. Rs. A.			Cash. Rs. A.
HAMS in Canvas, 9 to 16lbs.	per lb.	0 14	CHEESE, Double Gloster	per lb.	0 13
„ Boneless, cooked, 4lb. tins	„	1 6	BACON in Cut	„	0 14
„ Lunch	per tin	1 3	Do. in Tins	„	1 1

BOMBAY: Byculla, Fort, and Cumballa Hill. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.
WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

	inches long,	in boxes of
BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
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FOREIGN LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

THESE Liqueurs, etc., are imported from the countries where they are produced in the greatest perfection. The difference in quality of these is immense; but, owing to the high price of the genuine, great frauds are practised on the public. We guarantee all our Liqueurs to be of the best brands, and obtained from the source direct.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Celestine	per bottle	6 8	7 4
Do.	½ „	3 12	4 4
Benedictine	per bottle	6 0	6 12
Do.	½ „	3 4	3 10
Chartreuse, the Genuine, from the Monastery, Green	per bottle	7 12	8 12
Do. do.	½ „	4 0	4 8
Do. do. Yellow	per bottle	6 12	7 10
Do. do.	½ „	3 8	4 0
Cherry Brandy, best Morella (Treacher's)	per bottle	3 6	3 14
Do. do. do.	½ „	2 0	2 4
Creme de Cacao	per bottle	4 4	4 12
Do. do.	½ „	..	..
Creme de Noyeau (Best)	per bottle	4 4	4 12
Do. do.	½ „	2 6	2 12
Curaçao, Amsterdam, Orange or White, Stone Jars	per bottle	5 8	6 4
Do. do.	½ „	2 14	3 4
Kummel, Riga	per bottle	4 4	4 12
Maraschino de Zara (the finest)	..	4 8	5 4
Do. do.	½ bottle	2 6	2 12
Peach Brandy	per bottle	5 8	6 4
Do. do.	½ „	3 0	3 8

BITTERS, &c.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Angostura Bitters, ...per doz.	½ bottles	24 0	26 8
Orange Bitters „	bottles	24 0	26 8
Do. do. „	½ „	13 0	14 8
Brandy Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s. Pomalo and Orange Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s Wine Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s	½ pints.	12 0	13 8
Ginger Brandy ....per doz.	bottles	26 0	29 0
Orange Brandy „	„	31 0	35 0
Orange Wine „	„	16 0	18 0
Ginger Wine „	„	16 0	18 0
Milk Punch, Treacher & Co.'s. „	„	25 0	28 0
Vermouth, French „	„	17 0	19 0
Vermouth, Italian „	„	18 0	20 0

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WANTED.

WANTED NATIVE BANDSMEN.

THE CEYLON Volunteer Corps in Colombo REQUIRES THREE GOOD VIOLIN PLAYERS, who can play Flute, Clarionet, Saxaphone or other wired instrument as well.—Also a good SOLO CORNET PLAYER, who can play Boosey's Journal and Solos well. Apply to the ADJUTANT, Ceylon Volunteers, Colombo.

Enclosing testimonials and stating terms.

SINGAPORE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS HEALTH OFFICER.

THE Municipal Commissioners of the Town of Singapore REQUIRE a fully qualified MEDICAL MAN to fill the post of Health Officer and to act as Medical Officer to the staff and employés (some 200 in number) of the Municipality. Salary dol300 per mensem, with dol40 extra allowance for 2 horses.

Preference will be given to candidates under 35 years of age and to those holding a diploma in Public Health and Sanitary Science.

No private practice will be allowed except among the families of Municipal Officers or in consultation cases with other practitioners.

The engagement will be for three years with option of renewal; passage paid out and home on completion of agreement.

Full particulars as to the duties of the appointment may be obtained from the President or the undersigned to whom applications, accompanied by copies of testimonials, must be forwarded not later than the 30th of September next.

By Order,
D. G. PRESGRAVE,
Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners, Municipal Offices, Town Hall.
Singapore, 9th July, 1891.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
291, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., ENGLAND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FREEAR'S FRIVOLITY.

GREAT SUCCESS.
GAIETY THEATRE.
SATURDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 5TH.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT,
Previous to leaving for England.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND PRESENCE OF
GENERAL BUDGEN AND OFFICERS OF THE GARRISON,
ALSO UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND PRESENCE OF
T. E. LORD AND LADY HARRIS
(IN POONA),

as performed before The PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES, DUKE and DUCHESS of TECK, Grand DUKE MICHAEL of RUSSIA, etc.

"Best entertainment that has ever visited India."—*Madras Mail*, 24th July.

Several new Specialties will be introduced on SATURDAY.

CROWDED HOUSES EVERYWHERE.

Popular Prices:—Rs. 3, 2, and 1. Children: half-price.
Soldiers and Volunteers in Uniform: half-price.
Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY and Co.
Commence at 9 punctually. Carriages, 11-30.
Band of the Yorkshire L. I. in attendance.
See Programmes at SOUNDY and Co's.

GEO. SINCLAIR, Manager.

SKATING RINK.

THURSDAY, TO-DAY, THURSDAY.
SPECIAL PEOPLE'S NIGHT,
8-30 TO 11 P.M.
FREE ADMISSION! FREE ADMISSION!!
FREDILIS'S STRING BAND.
LADIES' SESSION, from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Admission Free. Skates 8 Annas.
AFTERNOON SESSION, from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.
Admission Re. 1 with use of Skates.

An experienced European Instructor is present at all Sessions.

NUGENT & Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 7th Instant, being a Public Holiday under "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 1st Sept., 1891.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THERE will be no PRACTICE until THURSDAY, the 10th Instant, on which day Practices will be resumed as usual.

C. M. MOBERLY,
Honorary Secretary.
2nd September, 1891.

NOTICE.

GRADUATES of any University in British India or in the United Kingdom, who are now resident in Bombay, and who may wish to vote at the Municipal Ward Elections, are invited to send their names and addresses (place of residence) to the Assessor at the Municipal Office, in order that they may be entered in the Preliminary Election Roll now being prepared.

Any communication on this subject should be sent to the Municipal Office not later than the 15th Instant.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 2nd Sept., 1891.

CHAMPAGNE.

JULES MUMM & CO.'S
"DRY"
WILL COMPARE FAVOURABLY WITH ANY OTHER FIRST CLASS WINE IN THE MARKET.

EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE.
Rs. 56 Per Dozen Quarts.
Rs. 61 Per Dozen Pints.

DRY CHAMPAGNE.
Rs. 39 Per Dozen Quarts.
Rs. 43 Per 2 Dozen Pints.

CROFT, WELLS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

DENISON & Co.,
SUB-AGENTS, HUMMUM STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of (THAKAR) KUARJI NARSI, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

THUCKER JUMNADAS NURSEY and THUCKER LALJEE COOVERJEE, the Executors, according to the tenor of the Will……Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 22nd Day of August, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One and in the Fifty-Fifth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI.
The 22nd Day of August, 1891.
Messrs LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, & NICHOLSON.
Petitioners' Attorneys.

NEWTON'S "CHAHPORE" TEA CONCERN.
KAN GRA VALLEY.

A FRESH BATCH of the famous "Chahpore" Brand of High Class TEAS just received, as follows:—

ORANGE PEKOE	Re. 1	2	per lb.
UNIVERSAL MIXTURE	„ 0	14	„
PEKOE	„ 0	13	„
BROKEN PEKOE	„ 0	12	„
BROKEN TEA	„ 0	10	„

The Teas are put up in 1 lb. packets, each packet bearing the Proprietor's name and guaranteed pure. Special Terms for Large Orders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1882	£309,690	0	0
„ 1885	£988,156	0	0
„ 1888	£955,039	0	0
„ 1889	£1,104,173	16	10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,227,174	12	4	1884	£5,348,407	9	2
1879	£4,260,596	15	1	1889	£6,161,508	13	11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the article BRAN in BAGS will be tested for tonnage on THURSDAY, the 3rd September 1891, at 3-30 p.m., in the Godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Carnac Bunder, when the attendance of those interested is invited.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 28th August, 1891.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.

OF VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON.
BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE above DEPOT is NOW OPEN for the RECEIPT and EXECUTION of ORDERS, and all the various Departments in the Home Society are represented in the Stock kept at the Bombay Depot.

Permanent subscribers' tickets Rs. 20 except to existing annual subscribers, to whom the charge is Rs. 18.

Annual subscribers' tickets Rs. 3 for the first year and Rs. 2 for each subsequent year.

Applications for tickets by Post must be accompanied by subscription and one anna for postage.

Cheques should be crossed "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India."

Tickets are available to deal both at the London Stores and Depots.

All holders of tickets from the Home Society can deal at the Bombay Depot.

Deposit accounts can be kept at the Depot as at the Home Society.

For tickets and further information apply MANAGING AGENTS, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE 150° AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

ELECTRO-HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY
MANGALORE, S. C.
GENERAL DEPOT IN INDIA
For Count C. Mattei's Medicines.

GLOBULES 70 as 6; 150 as. 12; 350 Re. 1-8-0; 700, Rs. 2-8-0.
ELECTRIC FLUIDS—2 drams, as. 8; 4 drams, Re. 1; 1 oz. Re. 1-12-0.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.—Mother Tinctures and Powders, as. 1-6 per dram. Dilutions and Pills as. 1-3 per dram.

FOR PRICE LIST ADDRESS:—

AUG. MULLER, S. J., Manager.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
SKIN DISEASES. Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.
FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and
SKIN DISEASES. 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

THE MONSOON.
GENT'S {SUPERIOR SELECTED} UMBRELLAS.

CHERRY,
HAZEL,
EBONY,
ORANGE,
OAK,
BAMBOO,
PIMENTO,
AND
NATURAL
STICKS.

PATENT
STEEL
AND
AUTOMATIC
FRAMES.

COVERED
RICH GREEN,
BLACK, or BROWN
SILK,
at Rs. 10-8, 12, 14-8.

BEST ALPACA
BLACK,
Rs. 6-8.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottos, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.

In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.

Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.

THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE ONLY REMEDY
FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION,

CLIMATIC ANÆMIA, INCAPACITY FOR WORK, AND
MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEPRESSION IS
LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
THE ONLY FORMS
KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE
ARE
THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LIMITED,

Which have been constantly prescribed by the most eminent Physicians with great success for the last Twenty Years.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS PILLS which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, are CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carried OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia*, *Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application. It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa*, *Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble*, *anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr Phosphorus.

The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents, in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/ each (English money the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co. MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co. RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.; SIMLA AND LAHORE—E. PLOMER & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 111, High Holborn, LONDON.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £1,379,000 were granted during 1889 This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £45,000, and now amounts to £974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £353,643, and now amount to £7,343,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

ESTABD. 1834.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED LIFE OFFICE IN THE EAST.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF PREMIUM.
Prospectus furnished on Application.
ANNUAL BONUSES DECLARED.
52 divisions of profits have been made reducing Premia on an average by about 47½ per cent.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary;
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay
or any Local Agent throughout India.

MACHINERY.

REVISED ESTIMATES
FOR

Hodgart's Combined Lever, and Hydraulic Cotton Presses Engines, Pumps and Boilers, &c., Pressing Machinery for all purposes. Mill Engines of all descriptions up to 5,000 I. H. P. Mill Gearing. Also all adaptations of Hydraulic plant. Apply to

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co., Bombay.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co.*, and *National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
May 16, 1891.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
THOMAS JACKSON, EWEN CAMERON } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£466,500
RESERVE FUND	£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. I grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
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First insertion	Rs. 5
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but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First insertion	As. 8 per line.
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Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

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BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
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Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-1

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 950
Bank of Bengal	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	62½
Char. Mercantile	31,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr. ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,390	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	60,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	155
Silver Share	--	--	..	..	105

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	2,000	200	200	10	260
	750	150	150	7½	182½x
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	95xd
Bapty Bros.	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	950
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,250	135	3,850
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	33½	970
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	85xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	935xd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	50	5 pr. ct.	405
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 1.	165
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	10	1	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	90
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	345
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	80	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	10	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct	51xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	280	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	155
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	430
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dv	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	3,500	100	100	..	45
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	84
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	950
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	90xd
Telephone Co.	9,20	25	25	5-8	17½
Western India Flour	...	..	...	..	20

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	505
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	4	85
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9pr. ct.	511
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00	25	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	390
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	645
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,225
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	610
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1020
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	600
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	615xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	420
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	430xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	575
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	565
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	115
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	775
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	600
H[illegible]ard and [illegible]lloughs	1,500	500	500	25	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	360
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	960
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	600
Jaffer Alli	600	500	50	Nil.	315
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	230
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	795
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550xd
Khandeish	700	1,000	1,000	30	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	25	25	Nil.	550
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	540
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct	190
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,600	1,000	1,000	30	925
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,025
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	415
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. c	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,210xd
Mazagon	6,000	250	25	5	120
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,00	7..	1,700
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. c	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	670
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	390
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,190
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,120
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	80	1,400
Sconderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	480
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	282½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	530
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	425
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	700
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	390
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	690
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700
Coral Mills Co., Ld	5,698	100	100	50	110

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,025
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	120
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	550
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	305
East India *	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,425
English Press and Manfg.	180	250	...	Rs. 20	182½
Fort	515	8,500	8,500	50	900
French	300	500	all	20	545
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410xd
Hengoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32½	152½
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	500
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	440
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	145
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	210
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	590
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	113½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	370
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	50
Sassoon	300	500	500	..	50
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	145
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	230
Volkart	...	1,000	..	Rs. 80	875

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	410

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold .... Rs. 22-5
China Leaf .... " 22-4 nom.
Bar Gold, New .... " 21-10 "
Do. Old .... " 21-13 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch .... " 22-4
English Sovereigns .... " 14-3-6
Do. Dragons .... " 14
Bar Silver 17 Betterness .... " 107-6
Bar Silver 17½ Do. .... " 107-4
Sycee Silver .... " 108

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 2-55 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 5 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Selene (s), from Calcutta; and Ebro (s), from Hull.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Arabia sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Statement for August 1891:—Daily average attendance, 240·23; admissions, 2,732; prevailing diseases, diarrhœa and malarious fever with an element of influenza.

ENTICED AWAY AND ROBBED.—A Hindu named Sohan, living at Bellasis road, has reported to the police that his son, aged six years, was enticed away by somebody to a goldsmith's shop and there robbed of silver ornaments valued at Rs. 15.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—A large tree in the compound of the Sonapore burning-ground was blown down during the storm yesterday morning. Another large tree at Lady Jamsetjee road fell down, but fortunately no one was injured, although traffic was stopped for three hours, and great difficulty was experienced in removing the tree.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE UNION.—The Executive Committee of the Elphinstone College Union announce the following public lectures to be delivered in the hall of the College:—Lecture by Mr. W. E. Hart, B.A., Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, on "Vernacular Literature," on Thursday, the 10th instant, at 5-45 p.m., when Principal Oxenham will preside. Lecture by Principal Oxenham on "Popular Astronomy" on Tuesday, the 15th instant, at 5-45 p.m.

FREEAR'S "FRIVOLITY" AT THE GAIETY.—Mr. Freear's "Frivolity" last night at the Gaiety met with an enthusiastic reception, and his performance was a decided success. Although the conditions of the weather were unfavourable, there was a very good house, which testfied its appreciation of the artist's performances by frequent applause. Mr. Freear created intense merriment. A fuller account will appear to-morrow.

STABBING AFFRAY IN THE KHOKA BAZAAR.—A man named Oomer Isaak, residing at 21, Khoka Bazaar, was stabbed last night in a quarrel. The injured man stated that he quarrelled with one Meya Hoosain Abdul Razak, who struck him several times with a knife, causing a wound of about an inch in length and three quarters of an inch deep on the back, and two smaller wounds on the chest. The culprit was apprehended, and the injured man was conveyed to the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital.

PARSEE NEW YEAR'S CARDS.—Mr. Sheriar Ardeshir Irani, general merchant, Kalbadevie road, has got in a stock of novel and artistic cards for the Parsee New Year. There was a great want for such Gujerati cards, and Mr. Sheriar Irani accordingly specially ordered out many varieties of the cards from England. The pictures of gold and silver roses and flowers on the cards are exceedingly chaste and beautiful in design. On each card are written in gold types all manner of greetings in Gujerati verse. Amongst them are mechanical cards, novel of their kind. No Parsee shop-keeper had ever ordered out such New Year's cards only suitable for Parsees, and Mr. Sheriar Irani has placed the Parsee community under an obligation by providing them. The cards are indeed above praise, and considering the price at which they are sold, there ought to be a great demand for them.

SUICIDE OF A PRISONER IN JAIL.—An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Her Majesty's House of Correction, touching the death of Rama Govind, aged 30 years. On the 21st November last, the deceased was sentenced by Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. The deceased was always quiet in the jail. On the 20th ultimo, Rama was admitted into the jail hospital, as he was subject to fainting fits. He then began to talk incoherently. Three days after his admission into the hospital, one of the prisoners was aroused from his sleep at midnight by a noise, and on getting up he saw the deceased standing on his mattress, with his throat cut and bleeding profusely. His clothes were saturated with blood, and he had a knife in his hand, which the other prisoner snatched from him, and afterwards handed over to the jemadar. Captain Walsh, Superintendent of the Jail, was at once sent for. Dr. Waters, Surgeon in charge of the hospital, immediately came, and he stitched up the wound of the deceased. The knife was used in the hospital for cutting up the food for the patients, and was always kept in a tin box in the verandah. On Tuesday morning gangrene set in in the lungs, and the deceased died at 11 p.m. on the same day. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while in an unsound state of mind.

THE JAMSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE TATA FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It seems that the Parsee papers have raised their voice in time to warn the Parsees to make the very best use of the splendid gift of Mr. Tata to their community. If they allow the opportunity to go by without securing to themselves the best advantage to be obtained by it, it will be all their own fault. All sensible Parsees mourn the growing poverty of the community, and feel that the decline of their commercial enterprise has been at the bottom of their adversity. The Parsee journals have often lamented this downward tendency of their race and have urged on them the necessity of making an effort to obtain a share in the commerce of the country, to which alone they owe their present position in society. With all this it is a little surprising to find that when a few irresponsible persons are about to devote the interest of five lakhs of rupees to the manufacture of briefless barristers and doctors, the Parsee papers are silently looking on, and no Parsees have yet come forward in public print to protest against such an abuse of this magnificent charity. It is no secret that about half-a-dozen Parsees annually go to England to study law or medicine, or to compete for the Civil Service, or the Indian Medical Service. Deserving men, and for the matter of that undeserving men, too, among us, find no difficulty in securing funds to prosecute, their studies. Hitherto the results have not been very encouraging; we have no end of briefless barristers, and cheap M.Ds. of European universities without practice, not to make mention of the other medical degrees whose name is legion. How have these men assisted the material growth of the community, with a few honorable exceptions? The community would be better off without them than with them. It may be said that the interest of the fund will be devoted towards sending deserving young men to England to compete for the Civil, the Indian Medical, and other Services.

There are already about a score of Parsee L. M. & Ss. scattered over the land, and also a few civilians. For obvious reasons, their feelings become partially alienated from the community, and the gain to the community by having such men among them is more sentimental than otherwise. Then again, there is no lack of men or money to assist deserving young men, to need such a fund being absolutely set apart for their use. The object of the gift, as I understand it, is to help the growth of new industries and arts, whereby the crowds of young persons that are now over crowding our colleges and schools may find fresh openings in life, and set up independently for themselves. When the late lamented Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I., presented (about a [illegible]) four lakhs of rupees for the education of the Parsees, I raised my feeble voice in both the English and the Native journals to say that the fund should be applied towards the industrial and commercial education of the Parsees. A second opportunity is offered to them of retrieving the lost ground, and if they miss it, it will be long before they get another. All European nations have long seen the great necessity of technical education, and have at once taken measures to introduce it among them, and the Parsees who are the first to imitate them, if they wish to preserve their individuality, must let the services and the genteel professions alone, and devote themselves to commerce and manufactures. Among our commercial men fresh blood scarcely finds its way, they are old fosilised men with fosilised ways of doing business, a century behind their time, and hence our decline. While the Jew opens new markets in China and Japan, and strikes deeper the roots of commerce, his predecessor in enterprise, the Parsee, has made and lost his fortune, and quietly retires before him, sending his son to study the genteel profession, and add to the hungry crowd of patronage-seekers, and it is now deemed advisable by a few wise acres to utilise half-a-million sterling to add to this needy crowd. Will not the more sensible among the community raise their voice, and prevent the misuse of a handsome gift?—Yours, &c.,

NUSSERWANJEE S. GINWALLA.

Broach, Sept. 1.

DISPUTED SALE OF CLOTH.

YESTERDAY morning, at the Small Causes Court, before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, Purshotam Anandjee sued to recover from Ahmed Aba, Tyeb Aba and others, the sum of Rs. 529, being the balance alleged to be due by the defendants for cloth sold to them by the plaintiff. Mr. Tooljaram appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Ardeshir Nusserwanjee, pleader, represented the second and the fourth defendants. The other defendants did not put in an appearance.

Mr. Ardeshir, on behalf of his clients, urged that his clients never purchased any goods from the plaintiff, and they never made any payments to him. The pleader further contended that his clients were never partners of Ahmed Aba, and at the time of the institution of the suit, all the defendants, except the second, were not residing within the local jurisdiction of the Court, and so all the summonses were served on him (second defendant). The plaintiff had not obtained leave of the Court to institute this suit, and as the grant of the leave affected the very foundation of the Court's jurisdiction, Mr. Ardeshir pleaded want of jurisdiction, and maintained that the suit should be dismissed with costs. He further urged that there was no subsisting partnership, and consequently the service of the summonses was bad in law.

His Honour, after hearing the evidence in the case and the arguments of the plaintiff's pleader, dismissed the suit with costs, holding that as there was no subsisting partnership when the action was filed, the Court had no jurisdiction to entertain the suit.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Telang presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard:—

RE NEMCHAND DHARAMCHAND.

Mr. Inverarity, for the insolvent, moved for his final discharge under section 60 of the Act. A rule *nisi* was granted to the insolvent calling upon the creditors to show cause why he should not be granted a final discharge. The rule was argued before Mr. Justice Bayley, who, on the 3rd September last year, adjourned the discharge for a year, which expired that day. The application was granted.

RE ESOOFALI SUMSOODIN.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell and Merwanjee for the insolvent, asked for an extension of the *interim* order for three months, which was granted.

RE HASSAMULL BALKISSONDAS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, for the Official Assignee, moved for the examination of Mulchund Balkissondas and three others of the insolvents, including the moonim of the firm, under section 36 of the Act. His lordship granted the application, the rule being made returnable in a fortnight.

RE DEVJEE RAMJEE.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for a fortnight's time to file the schedule remarking that the Mehta, who was conversant with the books of account, was ill. His lordship granted the application.

RE FAZULBHOY CASSUMBHOY GANGJEE.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an extension of his *interim* order for two months.

RE SHAPURJEE RUSTOMJEE.

Mr. Raikes, for the Official Assignee, asked for a postponement of the examination of the insolvent, which was granted.

RE JAMES WALSHE HAMILTON.

Mr. J. E. Mody, for the insolvent, moved for an extension of the *interim* order for two months on the ground that he had settled with all his creditors. His lordship granted a month's extension.

RE JOHN ROBERT SMITH.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for a month's extension of the *interim* order on the ground that one of the creditors, who had been keeping out of the way, had not been served with a notice; and also for an order for substituted service by posting the notice on the door of the creditor's house. His lordship, after some argument, refused the application.

RE HERBERT WINTER AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvents, applied for a rule *nisi* calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvents should not be allowed to withdraw their petition. The rule was granted, returnable within a month.

RE KALIDAS RAMJEE GHASWALLA.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an extension of his *interim* order for a month with leave to serve notices.

RE NARRONDAS MADHAVJEE JAMNAGARWALLA.

Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for a rule *nisi* calling upon the creditors to show cause why he should not be allowed to withdraw his petition. Mr. Manker, for a creditor, had no objection to offer, and his lordship granted the rule, returnable within a month.

RE DEVJEE MEGHAJEE.

On the application of Mr. Manker, his lordship granted this insolvent leave to serve fresh notices to some of the creditors who remained unserved, and also leave to serve notices.

RE LUXMON RAMCHUNDER MANKER.

Mr. Dhairywan, an behalf of the insolvent, applied for an *interim* order, remarking that the insolvent, a mere student who passed his matriculation examination last year, had executed promissory notes jointly with his mother, who had died since. The debts were contracted by the mother, and the son was made to sign the notes by the persons who advanced the monies.

Devjee Assoo, a creditor who appeared in person, opposed the application, remarking that insolvent had received monies from his mother which he did not use towards discharging her debts.

His lordship granted an *interim* order, telling the creditor to state his objections when the matter came on for hearing.

RE NAGINDAS HEERABHOY.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

RE BINDESARI HANOOMAN.

On the application of Mr. Manker, who stated that the insolvent had settled with all his creditors except one, his lordship granted an extension of his *interim* order for three weeks.

RE KARMALLI JOOSUB.

On the application of the same learned counsel, the insolvent was granted an extension of his *interim* order for a month with leave to serve notices.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted their discharge:—Varjeevunda Dyabhoy; Furdonjee Framjee Turner; Meneckial Purshotum; William George Melorkey; Madhavjee Canjee Khatree; Maganlal Gordhundas Khambatti; Rama Narsu and others; Nanabhoy Nusserwanjee and another; Nanjee Khima and another; Moogtabai and another; William Chisholm; Shaik Dawoodbhoy Chandabhoy and another; Ramchundra Venayek Pratker; Kalidas Bhugwandas; Haskel Babajee and Ramchundra Soonderjee Kirtikar.

MAHUWA RELIEF FUND.

THE following sums have been subscribed in aid of the above fund:—

	Rs.
The amount subscribed up to the date 2nd September 1891	11,062

The following sums have been paid into the Bank of Bombay:—

	Rs.
Mr. Amarshi Damoder	101
Amount previously paid	9,566
Total	9,667

TALAKCHAND MANEKCHAND,
MUNJEEBHOY NATHOOBHOY,
Hon. Secretaries, Mahuwa Relief Fund.

IN Sir Frederic Leighton's studio there is to be seen at the present moment the remarkable portrait of Sir Richard Burton which was exhibited in the Academy some ten or fifteen years ago. It attracted a good deal of notice at the time, not only because of its faithfulness as a portrait, but because in execution it was noticeably different from the gifted painter's ordinary work. It is the President's intention to present it to the National Portrait Gallery, where, however, according to rule, it cannot be exhibited until ten years after the death of the subject of the picture. The picture is promised, but, as Sir Frederic somewhat grimly remarks, he cannot guarantee that he will give it before he himself departs.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your Hair is turning Grey or White, or falling off, use the "Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the Hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the Hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for the "MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE JUDICIAL MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

The *Indu Prakash* remarks:—When the *Bombay Gazette* stated the other day, as a matter of Poona gossip, that an effort was being made to hereafter oust the Judicial Member from the Council, and to appropriate both the places to the Revenue service, we treated the news with incredulity, thinking it to be too extravagantly absurd to be true. There seems to be, however, better warrant than mere gossip to apprehend that in point of fact a serious effort is being made to that effect. The Revenue or Executive service is notoriously aggressive, and if it is distinguished for one thing more than another, it is its supreme contempt for its sister of the Judicial service. The present head of the Revenue service is *par excellence* an embodiment of these traditions, and it is not a matter for surprise that under his auspices an effort should be made to obtain for that service the exclusive privilege of occupying the two highest administrative posts in the Presidency next to the Governor. We cannot characterize this as otherwise than an impudent attempt to aggrandize the Revenue service at the expense of the Judicial, and to cast an undeserved slur upon the latter. Such an injustice the public, if it has any strength in its voice, must not allow to be perpetrated. For one thing we venture to believe that such a proposal will not be tolerated by the higher authorities and by the British public, however strongly it may be backed by an interested service powerful as it is.

THE CORPORATION AND THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE *Rast Goftar* remarks:—As we confidently expected in our last issue, the Municipal Corporation have won a capital triumph over the vested rights of a powerfull proprietary concern in the Bank of Bombay, by the overwhelming majority with which that body carried Colonel Merewether's amendment to move Government against the arbitrary stoppage of all interest by the Bank on the floating deposits of the Municipality, not only for the present, but also for the future. A contemporary, though opposed to the reform asked by the Corporation, rightly congratulates Mr. Acworth on his remarkable success in winning over a majority to his way of thinking; but the success is due as much to the accuracy of his reasoning and to the force of his arguments as it undoubtedly is due to the personal vigour and strength of his oratorical powers. Last Monday's vote has already begun to bear good fruit as anticipated. We said that the Directors of the Bank of Bombay would come to their senses as soon as Colonel Merewether's amendment would pass and long before the matter reached Government. And so we see the Bank's Secretary writing to the papers immediately the next day after the debate in a tone quite different from the one he adopted before the debate.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* is of a different opinion. It says:—The week just expired has been an eventful one in the annals of the Municipal Corporation. Firstly, on Monday last, the battle of the deposit of municipal surplus funds was fought out, though we should say most unequally. We do not wish to enter into the merits of the arguments *pro* and *con*. Our conviction is that the Corporation has taken a step which is not without imminent risk in the near future should Government unwisely legislate in the direction pointed out by the resolution. That "wise apprehensiveness" on which that eminent economist and practical thinker, the late Mr. Walter Bagehot, invariably laid the greatest stress has been entirely lost sight of. Security of municipal monies being the first consideration, the Corporation should invariably bear in mind this golden procept of "wise apprehensiveness." It was the very neglect of this practical doctrine which eighteen years after it was emphasised brought down the failure of Baring Brothers and for a time actually theatened the safety of the Bank of England itself, which is the same thing as that of all the banks of the United Kingdom which keep their cash reserves with it. Mr. Bagehot has now been sufficiently vindicated. The question of larger cash reserves has so actively engaged the attention of the leading joint-stock banks of England, as well as of the Bank of England, that already action has been taken to increase the ratio of their respective reserves to their liabilities.

THE CORPORATION AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The *Indu Prakash* observes:—The letter which the Corporation adopted, almost unanimously, on Thursday last, as a reply to the notice of the Government in reference to the question of the hospitals for infectious diseases is a document of uncommon ability, strength, and vigour, fully befitting the occasion which demands it. Here is a Corporation, composed of some of the most enlightened and intelligent men in the country, and acknowledged by the highest authorities in the land to have done its duty most creditably served with a peremptory notice by the Government because in one small matter it takes a different view of its duties from the Government. Such a proceeding is as undignified to the Government as it is insulting to the Corporation, and the latter has done well in returning the attack with becoming force and warmth. The letter insists that the Corporation has committed no default in its duties.

The *Indian Spectator* discourses;—The reply of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to the notice served upon them by the Government of Bombay, charging them with not duly carrying out the provisions of section 61 (*g*) of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888, and calling upon them to show cause why the "bludgeon clauses" of the Act should not be enforced against them, is all that such a reply ought to be. It is a closely reasoned document, and deals with the various points raised by the Government's notice in a highly satisfactory manner, showing clearly that in subjecting the Corporation to this indignity, the Government of Bombay has acted without proper thought. The Corporation have done well to repel with energy and frankness the charge so unjustly brought against them. They have minced no matters in their reply, and have very properly, we think, assumed a tone of independence in informing the Government that they did not deserve to be treated in the summary manner which it has deemed expedient to adopt. The Corporation have a name and a reputation to maintain, and the duty lay upon them of fully vindicating them. The facts they have adduced and the arguments they have used in their reply are unanswerable, and prove that the Government has acted in this matter in ignorance of a great deal that it ought to have known before serving the notice on the Municipality.

The *Subodha Patrika* writes:—In their difference with the Government on the subject of providing a hospital for dangerous diseases, the Municipal Corporation have no doubt a strong case, and in the reply which they have prepared for submission to Government they set it out to the best advantage. So far as sanitary measures are concerned, the Bombay Municipality have rather been lavish than sparing of the ratepayers' money, and their work in this direction has extorted praise from the highest sanitary authorities. In their reply the Corporation join issue with the Government on the question of their liability to provide a hospital for dangerous diseases at all, and to maintain one even when there is no epidemic raging in the city. They also question the power of Government to impose their own view of the necessities of the case on any particular project on the Corporation when the latter have been in other respects so careful of the health of the people committed to their charge. This involves an important question of privilege, and the Corporation is fully justified in standing upon its rights.

Says the *Gujerati*:—The Corporation resolved this week to forward a memorial, drafted by a committee specially appointed for the purpose, in reply to the letter from Government calling upon the Municipality to show cause why they should not be required by the Governor of Bombay in Council, under the provisions of section 518 of the Municipal Act, to provide a hospital for the reception of patients suffering from dangerous diseases. The memorial is, as is usual with almost every communication addressed by the Corporation to Government, an argumentative document, couched in firm but dignified terms, though there was very great temptation before that body to use still stronger language, owing to the undignified treatment received at the hands of the latter. The present controversy would never have arisen if Government had not thoughtlessly closed the special wards provided for infectious diseases in the general hospitals contrary to the opinion of their own medical experts. They were the first to commit a very shortsighted blunder in indecent haste. We do not know if this course was adopted with the intention of forcing the hands of the Corporation at a later period.

THE *Deccan Standard* writes:—We are glad to be able to announce that Mr. Pendlebury has succeeded in inducing the G. I. P. Railway Company, as and from the 1st September, to allow a through composite carriage, *i. e.*, one half first, the other half second class, to run between Secunderabad and Bombay by mail train. This boon will be acceptable indeed, because of the very limited waiting accommodation available at Wadi. Besides, on getting to Wadi, it is often found there is little or no room in the G. I. P. train, and as the break of line is decidedly a great nuisance under the most favourable circumstances, passengers have a good deal to be thankful.

THE CALCUTTA MAILS.

IT is all but decided, says a contemporary, that a special train will be despatched from Bombay with the Calcutta mails immediately on the arrival of the mail steamer, practically irrespective of the hour of arrival. If the steamer arrives within six hours of the time fixed for the departure of the ordinary mail train, the special will not be despatched, and no reasonable objection can be taken to this arrangement. When a delay of more than six hours is involved, the new system will come into effect. During the summer months, also when Government is at Simla, a special service will be established to carry on the mails from Allahabad to Amballa. But beyond this point and on the other branches deviating from the main lines, no advantage of acceleration will be conferred. It is obvious that the system of special trains can only have a limited application. Even in its limited scope, the pending reform will cost not less than Rs. 80,000 a year, and it is to be feared that there can be no corresponding increase of revenue to set against this outlay. Calcutta may fairly urge that it is entitled to some special consideration, but it is obvious that anything like a general service of special trains is out of the question. So far as places on the main line are concerned, the only effect of the reform will be to transfer the point of delay from Bombay to some place nearer home. This may be a matter of regret, but it is unavoidable. We are apt lightly to institute comparisons between the postal service of India and that of England, but the cases are widely different. The English Postal Department has large surplus revenues upon which to draw in order to meet the cost of innovations. In India, on the other hand, it is very different. With an English population that may fairly be described as insignificant in point of numbers, there is little room for expansion of mail correspondence, and the Department is not in the happy position of having a large surplus revenue at its command. Consequently, any additional outlay has to be met by drawing upon the imperial revenue; in other words, the tax-payer has to defray the cost of postal reforms. It is hardly necessary to say that, under the circumstances, Government is amply justified in carefully guarding against extravagant demands on account of postal acceleration. Liberality and enterprise are admirable qualities, but it is essential that they should be indulged at the cost of the right persons. For the present concession, we may be grateful to Government, while special thanks are due to Mr. Fanshawe, the Driector-General of the Postal Department, to whose intiiative the reform must be ascribed.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Selene, 861 tons, Captain R Mayer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Madras and Colombo, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Arabia, 674 tons, Captain J Skinner, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr E New, Mr G Ticumdass, Mr F Pinsoet, and 30 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Mobile	916	Cronin	C	B & P S N Co.
I G S Magdala	..	....	G	Indian Marine
" Kt. Companion	2542	Durant	K	K Nixon & Co
S.S. Poonani	..	Nacoda	M	Shepherd & Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h 8m 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Clyde	2198	Parfitt	1	P & O S N Co
" D. Balduino	3044	Cruciani	3	F Bozoni
" Imaum	2705	Poland	6	E Bates & Co.
" Kirby Hall	1759	Phillips	13	E Bates & Co.

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. La Seyne........1151........Schmitz ....Maritime Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Selene (s)	Mayer	Calcutta, Aug 21.
	Ebro (s)	Morgan	Hull.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Arabia (s)	Skinner	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Karagola, for Karachi.
" Oriental, for Delagoa Bay, Port Natal, &c.
" Teheran, for China, &c.
" Selene, for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
28	Lalpoora s	Stone	Bombay, Aug 18.
	Maharajah s	Sandilands	Rangoon, Aug 21.
	City of Bombay s.	Marr	Glasgow, July 21.
	Umtatata s	Daw	Natal, July 23.
29	Baroda s	Doherr	Hamburgh, July 11.

DEPARTURES.

August 28.—Steamers City of Oxford, Kola, Cape Corrientes, and Shahjehan.
August 29.—Steamer Nerbudda.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 2.

FROM GLASGOW.

Bratannia s—10 bales papers, H Jewabhoy.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—20 cases glassware, F Bhimjee; 8 crates earthenware, Soomar Veera; 30 packages glassware, Adumjee Sajun.

FROM LONDON.

Clyde s—60 cases beer and 141 portwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 12 cases medicine, &c, V Bhika and Co; 52 cases brandy, Eduljee Bajonjee; 17 cases medicine, &c., Bright and Co; 12 packages cheese, ham, &c., Phillips and Co; 38 packages printing and writing papers and 10 packages printing ink, &c., B E S Press; 4 cases medicine, Popular Remedies and Manufacturing Co; 6 cases medicine, F S Madon and Co; 13 cases varnish, S Noorbhoy; 254 cases slate pencils, E Dawoodbhoy; 196 kegs paints, and 60 drums linseed oil, T F Bengalee; 100 drums linseed oil, M A Hoosein; 100 drums linseed oil, C Rajbhoy and Co; 50 drums linseed oil, Abdoolhoosen; 20 cases soap, A Shlick Adum; 1 case musical instruments, Soundy and Co.

Renown s—50 cases soap, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 2 cases empty bottles, F S Madon and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Clyde s—65 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—25 bales printing papers, M A Essabhoy; 25 packages glassware, E Peermahomed, 8 bales papers, N Amerbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ewart, Latham & Co; 9,000 cwts wheat, William, Bell and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 48 bales wool, Bhowanjee Hurbhum; 3,000 cwts jowaree, Ralli Brothers.

Imaum s—200 cwts coir yarn, Jeraj Lalljee; 1,584 cwts myrabollams, Beyts Craig and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clyde s—22 cwts gum, Mahmed Nuthoo.
Assam s—8 cwts ivory, Moosa Goolam Mahomed.

FOR GENOA.

D. Balduino s—1,000 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nadir s—263 bales cotton, M. Shewbux.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 1.

Stuart-Prince, Lt, 13th M I, on leave, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 2.

Shone, Major, Bengal, R E, on leave, to Poona.
Delamain, Lt, 23rd Regt, Bo Infy, on duty, to Kamptee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 3rd September 1891.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill for Recruits at the Riding School at 7 o'clock this morning. Uniform, swords, bandoliers, military bridles and head-ropes to be worn. All are requested to attend.

"BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB."

1. There will be practice for the above Club on the Colaba Rifle Range on Saturday next, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p.m. Ammunition can be obtained on the Range.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1891.

1. The course of lectures by Capt. Smith, R A, on "The Defence of a Coast Fortress," will be continued at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters at 9-15 p.m. to-day. Members of both Batteries are requested to make a point of attending these lectures.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

"A fair face cannot atone for an untidy house." Use SAPOLIO. It is a solid cake of Scouring Soap used for all cleaning purposes except the laundry. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 2ND OF SEPTEMBER, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·702	S E	3	92·5	78·6	85	...	23·00	+0·91
Agra	29·719	N E	4	90·6	76·5	91	0·04	15·11	−8·46
Cawnpore	29·725	N E	4	90·0	..	98	0·35	32·05	..
Allahabad	29·674	E N E	4	90·5	78·6	85	..	36·99	+9·96
Jhansi	29·680	S W	1	92·5	78·2	90	0·13	17·30	−14·07
Jacobabad	29·607	S	3	111·3	85·2	63	..	0·42	−2·40
Karachi	29·733	W S W	16	90·0	77·8	79	...	0·01	−5·57
Ajmere	29·6·5	W	6	98·8	83·0	58	...	5·09	−13·75
Deesa	29·740	W N W	..	98·8	79·2	70	...	10·98	−11·10
Rajkote	29·766	W	8	93·4	74·2	89	0·06	23·49	−1·54
Veraval	29·768	W	7	86·8	79·3	87	..	20·39	..
Neemuch	29·736	W	6	92·3	71·6	89	..	16·02	−9·42
Indore	29·738	N N W	2	84·5	70·1	87	0·35	20·68	−3·75
Saugor	29·685	W	1	86·8	71·6	89	..	33·49	−0·50
Jubbulpur	29·691	Calm	1	87·4	74·6	90	0·11	44·84	−2·17
Hoshangabad	29·713	S W	3	89·3	75·7	91	0·22	38·66	−4·41
Khandwa	29·740	W	5	86·7	74·7	88	...	23·56	+0·79
Raipur	29·645	Calm	3	87·9	77·5	89	0·06	39·06	−1·43
Nagpoor	29·675	N N W	3	88·8	77·4	84	..	25·81	−10·22
Amraoti	29·723	W	5	88·8	74·4	95	0·48	14·92	−10·55
Akola	29·739	N W	8	88·1	74·8	91	0·05	15·91	−8·52
Surat	29·781	N W	L	87·0	72·4	92	1·10	52·77	+19·38
Malegaon	29·768	W S W	8	86·3	72·7	86	..	11·49	−3·52
Bombay	29·805	S S W	9	81·0	74·8	96	7·10	61·05	−1·15
Poona (Yeraoda)	29·813	W N W	12	80·8	70·0	89	0·07	12·11	−2·54
Sholapore	29·796	W	8	83·2	71·0	84	2·77	14·06	−4·72
Ratnagiri	29·807	W S W	12	79·9	73·9	89	1·57	82·23	−8·20
Belgaum	29·829	W N W	3	75·3	67·3	95	0·08	33·48	+2·25
Goa	29·839	W N W	9	81·6	75·4	89	1·34	49·28	..
Karwar	29·857	S W	2	83·2	73·7	88	0·58	64·16	−37·93
Mangalore	29·8·2	Calm	1	83·3	72·9	95	1·15	74·76	−21·59
Calicut	29·890	Calm	2	84·3	74·0	86	0·41	70·61	−8·84
Cochin	29·910	N E	M	86·3	77·1	88	0·13	54·90	−11·98
Bangalore	29·894	W	7	82·2	65·4	84	0·04	13·86	+0·21
Secunderabad	29·743	W N W	10	80·7	71·8	86	0·44	9·04	−10·48
Masuliptm.	29·714	N W	3	92·2	80·0	80	0·02	14·75	−3·71
Bellary	29·802	W N W	11	92·0	74·3	72	..	4·07	−2·01
Cuddapah	29·801	N W	..	92·0	76·9	71	0·05	9·05	−3·34
Madras	29·802	W N W	10	94·2	80·1	69	0·01	4·57	−5·99
Coimbatore	29·868	S	8	[illegible]	72·8	89	..	2·66	−1·64
Trichinopoly	29·806	W	10	99·6	78·8	61	..	7·05	−0·62
Negapatam	29·802	W S W	5	96·0	78·8	58	..	2·01	−5·69
Colombo, (1st Sept.)	29·902	S W	12	87·5	78·5	72	0·02	16·15	−3·65

Bombay local rain-fall J. J. H=8·41 (79·79); E. G. H.=8·90 (67·02); G. T. H.=8·41 (66·88); C. P.=7·10 (61·05).

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased everywhere. The rise has been rapid at Delhi, Agra and Neemuch, brisk in Gujarat, Rajputana, Sind and at Cawnpore, Jhansi, Surat, Malegaon and Goa and generally moderate in other places. Pressure is low in the Indus Valley and continues to be high in the extreme south. The baric gradients are moderate, and the isobars indicate that the centre of the barometric depression has moved northwards and now lies somewhere to the east-north-eastwards of Raipur. The barometer reads above the normal in Lower Sind and Gujarat and at Delhi and Agra and below it elsewhere. Abnormals indicate the existence of a low pressure area to the eastwards of long. 80° and a small high pressure area over Lower Sind, Gujarat and the Punjab. Winds are very variable in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, while over the rest of the country they are generally westerly to north-westerly. The abnormal wind which prevailed yesterday at Bombay has now disappeared. The force has been strong at Karachi and moderate at Secunderabad, Bellary, Madras and Trichinopoly. This morning a velocity of 18 miles an hour is reported from Ajmere, 16 from Karachi, 14 from Rajkot and 12 from Secunderabad. The maximum temperature variations show greatest departures at Ajmere, Deesa and Neemuch (7° to 11° above the mean) and at Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Rajkot and Jhansi (4° to 5° above the mean), but elsewhere the variations are small. The highest maximum was 111° at Jacobabad. Nights are very hot in Rajputana, but elsewhere the excess or defect continues to be small. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Bangalore (65°). Humidity has increased largely at Coimbatore, Rajkot and Cawnpore and moderately at Jhansi, Agra, Jacobabad, Jubulpore, Malegaon, Cochin and Bangalore, but in all other parts of the country it has changed by small amounts. The skies are cloudy to overcast in almost all districts, except Rajputana and the Indus Valley, where they are almost clear. Rain has fallen in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, the Bombay Presidency (except at Malegaon), Berar, the North-West Provinces (except Allahabad) and at Rajkot, Indore, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Cuddapah and Madras. The principal amounts are 7·10" at Bombay, 2·77" at Sholapur, 1·57" at Ratnagiri, 1·34" at Goa, and 1·15" at Mangalore. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast is fairly normal and promises light to moderate showers generally. Over the Central and North-West Provinces, Central India, Berar, and at the more northerly stations in the Madras Presidency, the weather is still disturbed, and local showers are probable. In Sind and Rajputana, no rain is generally likely. The monsoon current on and off the West Coast is generally weak, and the isobars on the West Coast indicate that the weather off the West Coast between Karwar and Porbandar in the sea is squally, rainy and slightly disturbed.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorclogical Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 2.

The barometer has risen everywhere, and mostly in North-West India. The depression noticed over Orissa and north-west of the Bay yesterday has not moved much, and the lowest pressures apparently are still over the north-west angle of the Bay. Winds are cyclonic over from North-East India, variable in West Coast, and blow normal monsoon directions elsewhere. Force everywhere is light or moderate, and mean temperature above the average, except Bombay and Burma. The maxima exceeds one hundred in most parts of the Punjab. Rain is general in Burma and West Coast; fairly general in central stations and North Madras; very scattered in Northern India; heavy rain in Bombay, and fairly heavy in Lower Burma.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, SEPT. 1.

The B I S N Company's steamer Golconda left here this evening.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 1.

The P and O Company's steamer Rosetta arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, SEPT. 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond arrived here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 1.

The Anchor Line steamer Roumania arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera........ 3 9-16

The Manchester Market has been firmer.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight. 1s. 5 1-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account... 95⅛ ex-dividend.
3 per cent. French Rentes 95⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 77⅛
4½ per cent. " 76⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan .... 106⅞ ex-dividend
Bar Silver 45 1-16

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 1st September 1891.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. .... 29·676
Temperature of the Air .... 77·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 76·2
Dew Point .... 75·7
Relative humidity of Air .... ·944
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) .... 10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) 81·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) 76·0
General Directions of Wind*.. WSW, ESE, SSE, WSW, W, WNW, ESE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours * 227
Fall of Rain .... 5·82
Total fall during month .... 5·82
" " year .... 59·43
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 2nd September.. 1·39

* From midnight to midnight.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCHES, CHRONOGRAPHS, CHRONOMETERS and CLOCKS of every description repaired, cleaned, and carefully regulated by the best-skilled European watch-makers at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., opposite Rajabai Clock Tower, Bombay, and at Poona.

WHITE FLANNEL SHIRTS.—Fine Twill or Plain Shrunk Saxony, with silk bands to Collar, Rs. 8-8 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld. Bombay.

MORENAS and Co., GENERAL MERCHANTS. Presentation Articles for LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and CHILDREN. In great variety.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.—The BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Road. Fresh Milk, Butter, Cream, &c., always available.

IT IS THE FACT that those who have sent the Orders for our OLD SCOTCH WHISKY have sent us large Orders and speak very highly of its quality. Per bottle Re. 1-12; per dozen Rs. 20 only.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay. Price Lists on application.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. H. Couldrey's valuable furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery, at No. 18, Chinchpoogley Hill, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

WANTED JUNIOR DRAFTSMAN. Apply "H. E," care of this Paper.

WANTED TO BUY Old Stamp Collections and rarities. All sorts of Indian Stamps bought or others given in exchange. Stamps of all description for Sale. Apply "M.," care of this Paper.

WANTED an experienced and efficient MILL MANAGER, having a thorough knowledge of Carding, Spinning, and Weaving. Apply to "K.," enclosing certificates, care of this Paper.

HEAD SALESMAN WANTED by a large importing firm. Must have a thorough knowledge of Piece-Goods and Yarns. Salary according to qualification. Apply to "B," care of this paper.

WANTED a thoroughly qualified PLUMBER. He must have received his training in England. Apply, sending copies of certificates, to CHIEF ENGINEER, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

SCOTCH WHISKEY.—ROBT. BROWN'S FOUR CROWN BRAND, same as used by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Rs. 23-8 per case, from the Agents J. A. KIRKBRIDE and Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOME SWEET HOME.—Milk of Roses, An Emollient Milk for beautifying the complexion and eradicating all cutaneous affections. Especially esteemed by Ladies in hot climates.—FERNANDES & Co., Family Chemists, &c. (25 years established), 30, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting room. Terms moderate.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER, thorough Blood Purifier, the only remedy at the present day that has cured and will cure Consumption.—PHILLIPS and Co., Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE, COTTON and LEATHER BELTINGS. Single 1" at 4", and double 4" at 6". Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER, Messrs. N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71, Apollo Street.

EXCELCIOR Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, Loose Garden Seeds, and all other Garden Sundries. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

ADAM'S IDEAL Hand Camera, 1891. The very best of all Hand Detective Cameras. Cash price Rs. 115.—C. F. PEARSON & Co., Photographic Chemists, Secunderabad, Deccan.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS. —WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,

(KANDY) CEYLON,

OCCUPIES the best Site in the Town overlooking the Esplanade and lovely Lake, within easy reach of the Railway, Post and Telegraph Offices, Peradeniya Gardens, &c., and has splendid accommodations for Families.

Note.—First-Class Train Fare to Kandy Rs. 6. Return Ticket Rs. 8.

GOOD BILLIARD TABLES, HORSES, AND CARRIAGES.

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

Breakfast at 9-30 and 12 A.M., Tiffin at 2 P.M., and Excellent Table d'Hote at 7-30 P. M. daily.

A. H. CAMPBELL, Manager.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TO BE LET.—On Malabar Hill, Ridge Road, an upper-storied BANGALOW, "The Cliff," formerly occupied by Brigade Surgeon A. N. Hojel; and another small one on Walkeshwar Road, previously occupied by Brigade Surgeon E. H. R. Langley.

For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

FOR SALE.

Brand new English-made Carriages, such as Victorias, Cee and Under Spring Victorias, half Cee-Spring Victorias, Canoe, Landaus, and Mail Phætons, built to order, by best makers, and suitable for one or pair of horses.

A few sets of English-made new plated and brass-mounted single, double, and four-in-hand harnesses.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. each.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HAVING an Experienced London IVORY TURNER in our employ, we are prepared to adjust and recolor BILLIARD BALLS and to undertake other Ivory turning work.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
18, MARINE STREET.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9. HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 5½.

AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

NEW INVENTION.

PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.
APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.
DYNAMITE.

CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to disposes to immediately at low rates.

For Prices and Particulars address

WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
18, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
Who will have also for disposal

BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.

5-TON LIFTING CRANES / DIVING APPARATUS
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES / DREDGERS
PULLEY BLOCKS / PILE DRIVERS

IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.

TUNNEL PLANT.

Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.

TRAMWAY PLANT.

Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF WINE, SPIRIT, &c.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, in Meadows Street, No. 21, as follows:—

35 cases H. Light & Co. XXX Brandy very old.
22 " Doignon Fils do. very superior.
18 " Francis Beaufort do.
6 " do. do. in pint bottles.
3 " Vermouth.
25 " Griffin's Sparkling Beer.
10 " do. do. in pint.
30 " German Lager Beer.
10 " do. do. in pints.
10 Boxes Dupere & Fils Champagne of 1884 Vintage.
5 do. do. in pint bottles.
1 case Polo Bitter.
10 " California fruits.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, September 3, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SLIGHTLY DAMAGED CARGO, ex. S.S. "KNIGHT COMPANION."

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Prince's Dock, by order and on account and risk of the concerned.

ex. s.s. "Knight Companion."
About 170 bales cotton, slightly damaged
" 600-700 bags grain "

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, September 3, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 2.

CONSOLS were quoted in London yesterday at 95⅝, and Indian Sterling Loan at 106¾, both *ex div.*, against Monday's *cum div.* rates of 95⅞ and 107½, respectively. Bar Silver was still unchanged in value at 45 1-16d. per oz; but Rupee Securities were ⅛ lower in Fours and 1-16 in 4½ per cents, at £77⅛ for the former and £76½ for the latter, thus returning to last Friday's quotations. In New York, Silver was ⅜ cent. per oz. higher at 93⅞ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·84½ dollars. In Paris, French Rentes advanced ¼ per cent., say, to 95⅞. Exchange on London was two centimes higher, at 25·29½ fcs.

No further news regarding General Produce is to hand through Reuter. The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm last evening, Surats steady, and Arrivals quiet, the total Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of the unusually large proportion of 1,500 East Indian. The price of spot Mid-American remained at the enhanced rate of 4 11-16d. per oz.; but in Surats there was an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in all grades of Broach and Dhollera and of ⅛d. in Oomras, excepting Ginned, which was only 1-16 higher, and Khandesh which was unchanged. American Arrivals were also partially 1-64d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4 43-64d. for September deliveries and 4 29-32d. for January-February. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firmer.

Ready Cotton in New York advanced another 1-16 cent yesterday, bringing up the price to 8 7-16 cents; while Futures for December were quoted at 8·82 cents, Monday's closing rate for September having been 8·26 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports, say for the first day of the new season, were 7,000 balea against 16,600 bales on the corresponding day last year and 10,300 the year before.

COTTON.—Although there is still nothing whatever doing in this market for export, the Mills have taken rather more stuff from godown to-day, their purchases summing up 2,000 bales, consisting of 1,600 Karanja at Rs. 162½-5, 300 Bhagulpur at Rs. 160, and 100 Ujein at Rs. 154½ per candy, the tone of the market having been steady and prices unchanged.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have been steady in tone to-day, with a small business doing in the former market and a moderate one in the latter; but prices are quite unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,736	bales.
Wheat	39,389	cwts.
Linseed	4,169	"
Rapeseed	16,866	"
Groundnuts	2,035	"

FREIGHTS are quiet. Rates are nominally unchanged, but takers of room are holding back, and no fresh business of importance has transpired.

EXCHANGE opened firm, with the buying rate 1-32d. higher than it closed at last evening, and this advance was shortly followed by one Bank quoting 1s. 5⅛d. for ready Demand. Very little business has been done however, demand for Remittance having been absent, and Merchants' Bills still very scarce. Forward Telegraphic has been quoted at 1s. 5 11-32d. for January transfer and 1s. 5⅜d. for March, ready rates closing as follows with a steady feeling:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 5⅛d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 5 7-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 5 11-32d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 5 7-16d.	"
Francs	do.	1·83¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been dull in tone to-day, and very little fresh business has been done either for Money or Account; but there have been buyers in the market and we quote closing rates at 107 15-16 for cash, 107 11-16 for this month's settling day, and 107 7-16 for the 28th October account. 106½, nominal, is now quoted for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—A further decline of Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 per share in Cotton Mill Scrip in several instances, at our quotations, is the only noticeable feature in this market this evening, the general feeling continuing quiet and prices unchanged. Port Canning shares are quoted Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 430 per share.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 3.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice TELANG.)
For further directions on Commissioner's Report.
200-87—Tyebjee and D—Casheelall Meethalall vs Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and others—J C Cama.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Cause.
113-91—Shamrao P—Dharmajee Shimrujajee vs. Maya Bhika and others—Chalk, W and S. Part heard.
Short Cause.
302-91—Tyabjee and D—Jacob Ellias Sassoon and others vs. Rahimtulla Janmahomed—Balkrishna V. N. K. Part heard.
For Settlement of Issues.
363-88—Craigie, L and O—Kessowjee Damodhur vs. Wagjee Korejee and another—Little, S. F. and N.
Postponed Long Causes.
249-91—Bhaishunker and K—Ebrahim Peermahomed vs. Mirza Mahomed Ismail Beg and another. Part heard.
253-91—In person—Raghunath Ramchunder vs Sunker Ramchunder. Part heard.
706-89—In person—Anna Maria Duarte vs. Antonio J. Duarte and another—Bicknell and M. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
To speak to the Minutes of the Decree.
57-78—Conroy and B—Bai Mamoobai vs. Dossa Morarjee and others—Thakerdas, D and C.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
252-90—Macfarlane E and H—The Advocate-General and others vs. Hajee Ahmed bin Mahomed Syed Pathan and others—Conroy and B. Part heard.
579-90—Little, S F and N—Bezonjee Nowrojee Bamjee vs Shapoorjee Sheriarjee Madon—Ardeshir, H and D.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 1.

10 p.m.	77·7

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 2.

6 a.m.	76·2
10 a.m.	77·3
2 p.m.	81·2
4 p.m.	80·3

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

SEPTEMBER 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for Antofa, Gusta, Iquique, and remaining offices in Chili may be in preconcerted language, but are sent at sender's risk.

Land lines Valparaiso to Serena still interrupted.

Telegrams for Guatemala only will be accepted at sender's risk.

Valparaiso-Santiago interrupted. Communication with Southern Chili open via Lisbon only.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 2nd September 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date.				Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.		Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	1	6	34	p.m.	7	18
Teheran	2	1	9	p.m.	0	27
Suez	2	2	35	p.m.	0	34

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 2nd September 1891.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	5	..	5
" Kurrachee	0	18	..	1
" Madras	1	12	..	1

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 29th August 1891:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Coaching Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,24,127	4,01,765	3,544	5,32,376
Corresponding week last year open 1,439½ miles	..	....	....	3,80,240

Increase .... Rs. 1,52,136
Decrease ....

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

COHEN—September 1, Moses Sudka Cohen, broker, arrived from Hongkong, of a daughter.

DEATH.

SETHNA—September 2, Mr. Cursetjee Rustomjee Sethna. His remains will be carried to the Towers of Silence this (Thursday) morning, at 7 o'clock, from his residence No. 80, Chowpatee Road, next door to the Police Station, and opposite the residence of Mr. Dadabhoy Dubash.

INDORE.

DEATH.

GUPTE—August 30, at Indore, of cholera, Narayan, eldest son of Rao Saheb B. A. Gupte, aged 16.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTH.

GOAD—August 23, at Stoke Place, Simla, the wife of Horace B Goad, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1891.

HOWEVER that may be, the China Mail which arrived in Bombay on Saturday shows that there was abundant justification for the joint action of England and France in insisting upon a heavy indemnity for the destruction of life and property in the valley of the Yangtse-Kiang. The riots broke out in the middle of May, and in the first week of August the Chinese authorities had taken no effective steps to punish the murderers and incendiaries, or to bring to justice those who organized the riots and inflamed the fury of the populace by the posting of lying placards on the walls of places wide apart. That the riots were the result of a conspiracy and that the plotters and ringleaders were men of some position, whose identity must be well known to the local authorities, is not a matter of doubt. The first riot occurred at Wuhu on the 12th of May, and was worked up to by accusations of kidnapping children preferred against two ladies employed by the French mission. They were arrested on a charge of using magic to make two children dumb, apparently as a preliminary to stealing them. The Chinese Magistrate, understanding very well that the children had been tutored, gave an order that the ladies were to be confined until the children had recovered their powers of speech. The next day, the children being off their guard and tired of their long silence, spoke to one another: the ladies were then liberated. Some hours before the mission buildings were attacked, another charge of kidnapping was made by a woman. The Jesuit mission was attacked under the circumstances already related, and, four days later, a proclamation was issued justifying the action of the rioters and accusing the missionaries and their converts of hideous crimes. In the forefront of the charges against the missionaries is put the wickedness of allowing the two sexes to frequent the churches together; but the main allegation was that of drugging and carrying off children, and then bribing the magistrates to make no inquiry into such cases, or to let off the kidnappers if caught. The outrages upon the French Jesuits at Wuhu were followed by similar outbreaks at other points in the valley. On the evening of June 5th, a formidable riot broke out at Wusueh, a port a hundred miles distant from Hankow. The chief mandarin, who was repeatedly applied to, refused to send any force to suppress the riot and protect the foreigners. The rioting began at seven in the evening, and at midnight, Mr. Green and Mr. Arjent were killed. Some ladies who sought refuge at the yamen of the mandarin, were only allowed to stay under the threats of some Chinese. A subordinate mandarin, to whose house other ladies had fled, had them kicked out by his servants; they fell into the hands of the mob who treated them with great brutality. The missionary premises were set on fire and plundered, the ladies and children being murderously assaulted and badly injured. During the next three days twenty or thirty persons were arrested; all but five were released. Subsequently five of those who had been let go were rearrested. A month after this riot, two of the murderers were privately executed in a country town at some distance—an evasion of publicity which deprived the decapitation of any value as an example. The subordinate mandarin who turned the ladies out of his house to the fury of the mob was removed from office, but he was not degraded or otherwise punished. The authorities declared that nothing more could be done, but under the strenuous representations of the consular representatives of the Powers the case was re-opened. Three men confessed to the murder of Mr. Green and Mr. Argent; two others to beating European ladies and plundering the mission house, and three others to robbery. Up to the 1st of August no sentence had been pronounced upon those men. On the 29th July, fifty-four days after the riot, notices were posted offering reward for information. The chief mandarin was still in office, but it was said that his successor was appointed. A week later a second batch of offenders, to the number of eight were condemned under the Chinese Code, some to penal servitude for life, others to banishment to the bastanado, branding on the face or back and police supervision. This tardy vindication of justice was good so far as it went, but it was not sufficient to deter the organisers of the riots from further incitements of outrage.

The prime incentive to the riot at Wusueh, as elsewhere, was the free use made of lying placards denouncing the missionaries as kidnappers, poisoners, and magicians. The justificatory proclamation placarded at Wuhu told the populace that the Protestant missionaries were as wicked as the Jesuits, and should be everywhere treated in the same way,—a suggestion which had its effect at Wusueh. These placards had been brought to the attention of the authorities, both before and after the riots, but no single arrest has been made of printer, writer, or distributor. The officials took no steps whatever to suppress the placards, which were posted up without let or hindrance. These and other facts made it plain that without strong pressure, with force to back it, foreigners will have no security of person or property. Admiral Richards, who was formerly on the Indian station, is now in command of the squadron in Chinese waters, and is associated with the French admiral in supporting the claim of indemnity of two millions sterling pressed upon the Chinese Government. The Admiral reports his concurrence in the general belief that the riots have been organized by secret societies, who hope thereby to bring on war between the foreign powers and the Imperial Government, by massacring the foreign residents. The consciousness that the movement is really directed against themselves has apparently paralysed the Chinese authorities, who are weakly afraid to draw upon themselves the fanaticism which has been worked up by denunciations of the foreigner. The anti-foreign propaganda is carried on with considerable skill; well written letters in English decrying the missionaries and affirming that the only converts are the worthless and degraded, are published to influence European lay opinion. "A Chinese" taunts the missionaries with a hankering after indemnities which are disproportionate to the damage sustained. The pamphlets in the vernacular addressed to the ignorant classes are so unrestrained and so filthy in their denunciations of the missionaries and their objects, that it is impossible to translate them. These celestial pamphleteers inform their dupes that the missionaries are the agents of foreign Powers who supply them with inexhaustible funds for the purpose of producing confusion in the Middle Kingdom with a view to facilitate its conquest; to attain their ends they use spells by magic by which they bewitch people and work their wicked will upon them. Medicines are then turned to diabolical uses; still worse, they mutilate alike the living and the dead, digging out the eyes and scooping out the brains of those whom they get into their power. Poetry and prose are in turn pressed into service and coloured ink and artistic representation heighten the effect of this inflammatory literature. Two foreigners are shown worshipping a black boar; a print in four colours represents a pig hanging to a cross, in presence of Chinese worshippers. An indignant missionary writes that these infamous productions are penned, printed, and widely distributed by the literary class for the express purpose of stirring up the ignorant people to rise against the missionaries, burn their houses over their heads, beat them to death and throw them into the river. Though specific charges are preferred against the missionaries, there is never any question of setting the law in motion as it would be easy to do were they guilty of kidnapping, mutilation, or murder. The appeal is to the ignorance and the blind fury of those who believe all that is told them. The result is seen in the riots, the burning of the mission houses, and the murder of missionaries. Obviously that the first step to be taken to put an end to this system of terrorism is to lay by the heels the writers, printers and disseminators of such infamous literature.

THE official report on the literature of the Bombay Presidency in the year 1890 gives some curious indications of the direction in which the thought and interest of the reading public in India are turning in these days. Mr. Schwann, M.P., told the readers of the *Daily News* the other day that "India read Adam Smith and Stuart Mill," as though that were the final and sufficient proof of what all people who can read in India concern themselves with. The original productions of Indian literature would scarcely support Mr. Schwann's generalization. In politics there was only one new publication during the year, and that was a short description in Mahratti of the aims and objects of the Native Congress, and an exhortation to subscribe to its funds. The largest number of publications was under the heading of poetry, but here there seems to have been little that claims respect, Mr. Sathe summarily disposing of the vernacular poets of the day by saying that very few of them are worthy of the name, and that "they may rather be called verifiers." The need for social reform finds expression in dramas, novels, and pamphlets. The mother-in-law figures as usual in both Mahratti and Guzerati fiction, and one writer devotes a drama to depicting the evil consequences of old men marrying young girls. One young gentleman, whose academic career apparently was not distinguished, has his fling at the University Examiners, whom he charges with "carelessness, partiality, and even corruption," and joins Government and the social reformers in a general denunciation. This is the first time, we suppose, that the discontents of a plucked candidate have taken dramatic form; most young gentlemen with griefs of that kind prefer to unfold them in letters to the newspapers. Social unrest of another kind manifests itself in a Guzerati novel which depicts the troubles of an educated Parsi "girl of the period," who is married into an orthodox family, and who therein finds that the shock of the new with the old ways does not make for peace. A good deal of the literature of this class appears to have been written with small regard to the proprieties. In biography there seems to have been little or no original work, and the subjects chosen have not been remarkable for appropriateness. The life of Jonathan Swift, for example, cannot be fruitful in lessons for the Mahrattas any more than the counsels conveyed in Lord Chesterfield's letters to his son can be of service to the Guzerati readers for whose benefit a diligent student has translated them. Original biography seems to have been confined rather to work which is "contrived a double debt to pay"—to lives of chiefs and local celebrities in which, as one of the authors naively says, he has done nothing beyond "depicting the bright side of the picture, leaving the work of showing the other side to other hands." Nearly a hundred and fifty publications are registered under the head of "language;" they are for the most part educational or intended for schoolboys. Mr. Sathe very properly condemns the character of these books and the too free resort that is made to them. They are many of them "cribs," sore temptations to schoolboys all the world over, though to none more attractive than to the Indian student. Mr. Sathe says that these books are very extensively used in Government as well as other schools in his Presidency, and are doing much mischief, but indolent schoolmasters encourage their use, and the production of them seems to be a very paying enterprise. It would be difficult for the Registrar of Native Publications, with over two thousand works to report upon, to deal adequately with the philosophic literature of the year, if many of them were original. But in 1890 all but nine were republications, the most important amongst them being Mr. Apte's important series of Sanskrit reprints. One of the more noteworthy of the original works in this class is a volume on the Yoga system of philosophy, in which the author, Mr. Venkatrao Ramchandra, reveals a decided belief in the latency of occult powers amongst Hindu sages. He refers with regret to the ignorance amongst modern Hindus of the efficacy of *prayanam*, or the power of suspension of respiration, which is prescribed by the Hindu scriptures to be practised at prayer-time "as a means of preventing and curing many bodily ailments." Amongst the Arab necromancers, as well as in India, the art was practised as a means of feigning death, and there are instances on record in which men in danger of their lives at the hands of assassins have escaped thereby. All this, however, is a long way from "Adam Smith and Stuart Mill." Mr. Sathe, in summing up his conclusions on the present state of literature in the Presidency, is severely practical. India, he says, has had much, if not enough, of religious, mythological, dramatic and poetic literature, and what appears now to be required most is a literature treating of every day life and matter-of-fact questions, and likely to promote the general welfare of the country. A vernacular literature society, which would see to the translating into the languages of the country of the more wholesome products of English literature, might do much in this direction; but the discouragement of the venaculars by the Universities prevents educated men with a taste for literature, and who have profited by English education, from writing in their own language, and leaves the field of vernacular writing too exclusively to producers of a literature which shocks the intellect where it does not deprave morals.

JUST three months after the beginning of the organised outrages against the foreign missionaries in the Yang-tsie valley, the Emperor of China issued a proclamation giving stringent instructions to the Viceroys to take severe and decided measures to prevent the continuance of such outrages, and prescribing capital punishment for the leaders when apprehended and tried. The proclamation was professedly issued on the memorial of the Council of Ministers, but it is understood that the document was published very reluctantly, under pressure from the Ministers of the Treaty Powers. This impression will doubtless be deepened if there be any foundation for the statement made last week by "a Russian of high rank" to the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, that the Empress Mother, with the support of the Tsung-li-Yamen, is directing a movement to drive all foreigners from China. The hyper-critical may find in the high praise accorded to Christianity and Christian missionaries, and the unsparing denunciation of the "influential miscreants who have sought by the circulation of false and alarming rumours" to bring about "a tremendous uprising" a note of insincerity, the language being rather such as is calculated to appease foreign opinion, than to rebuke and discredit the organisers of the outrages. If the Proclamation, or rather Decree, can be regarded as expressing the real mind of the Chinese Government, no one can complain that it is wanting in force and directness, or in sympathy for the sufferers in the recent disturbances. The high officers of State are reminded that the propagation of the Christian religion by foreign missionaries is protected by treaty, and by Imperial edicts, and that for years past the relations between the Chinese and the missionaries have been those of peace and good will. The Emperor states that it is not only strange but almost incredible that several missionary establishments have been destroyed, evidently at the instigation of "some influential miscreants whose object has been to fan an uneasy and discontented feeling among the Chinese people" by means of lying rumours, so as to create agitation and excitement, under cover of which to plunder mission houses and lead the law-abiding to join them. "Christian Doctrine" the Proclamation states "has for its object the teaching of men to be good citizens and subjects of China, and obey the local authorities." This is a definition of the object of Christianity which cannot be regarded as exhaustive, but it is not the less calculated to secure for the Christian creed the respect, and if not the sympathy, of Chinese magistrates steeped in the practical philosophy of Confucius. An admission finds a prominent place in the decree which is not calculated to allay the apprehensions so generally prevalent amongst the European communities in China, that the recent disturbances are but the prelude to worse still to come. Those who are endeavouring to foment disturbances, it is stated with a singular frankness, "are not a few, but are to be found everywhere" "and we hereby command our Tartar Generals, our Governor-Generals, and our Governors to issue proclamations warning the people against listening to idle rumours and false reports," and above all to stop the secret posting of inflammatory placards. This passage in the decree, whether intentionally or otherwise, conveys the idea that the Government finds that the movement is too wide spread to be controlled by ordinary means.

A PLANT said to be successfully used in Siberia to prevent or to cure leprosy has been brought to the notice of people at home by Miss Marsden, an English nurse. The *Daily Graphic* publishes a communication from Mr. F. J. King, of Croydon, who questions whether it is necessary to go beyond the United Kingdom to find a plant that can put an end to leprosy. In the Middle Ages, and even in Queen Elizabeth's days, lepers were still common in England and in Ireland. The introduction of the potato took place in that reign, and since then leprosy has disappeared. Is this a case of *post hoc propter hoc?* Mr. King holds it to be a case of cause and effect. The potato is an antiscorbutic, and scurvy never occurs where it is used. Leprosy now is confined to countries in which potatoes are not grown or are not a common article of diet; whence he suspects that the prevention of leprosy may be effected by the free use of this antiscorbutic vegetable. It might be well to make the experiment of giving potatoes freely to one-half the inmates of the leper asylum at Matonga, and noting the result on the condition of those so dieted, as compared with that of the patients not so treated. Potatoes form no part of the popular dietary in India.

LADY MORLAND, who leaves to-day for a fortnight's stay at Ganeshkhind, has arranged to sail for Australia by the Ravenna on the 24th of September, staying in Australia only a fortnight, and then proceeding to England with her little girl. In Bombay society Lady Morland's departure from India will be sincerely and generally regretted, and the Bombay public, with whom she has co-operated so willingly in many good works, will join in the regrets of Lady Morland's personal friends. Accomplishments and talent such as hers are rare—still rarer are the unselfishness and good nature with which she was ever ready to put them at the service of any good cause.

How to treat people of the Velama caste who refuse relief of any sort has been a problem which has taxed the ingenuity of the North Arcot and Chingleput officials in vain. It is, therefore, satisfactory to note that Lord Wenlock has persuaded them to allow their children to accept food from special kitchens, and that the Amildar of Penalorepett, himself a Velama, is maintaining another kitchen for them at his own expense.

THE total number of deaths registered in the town of Calcutta during the week ending 22nd August was 192, against 201 and 187 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 34. There were 3 deaths from cholera, against 9 and 6 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquenium by 5. There was one death from small-pox during the week, against *nil* in the previous week. There were 16 deaths from tetanus against 21 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 76 and 12 respectively, against 72 and 19 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 21·5 per mile per annum, against 21·1, the mean of the last five years.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

OPENING OF THE ORIENTAL CONGRESS.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The International Oriental Congress was opened yesterday by Dr. Charles Taylor, Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, in the absence of the Marquis of Dufferin through indisposition. Thirty-seven different nationalities are represented at the Congress.

In his opening address, the Chairman dwelt upon the services rendered by the Arabs to science, and said the West still continued to learn from the East.

Dr. Leitner said the present Congress promised to be a great success, and he hoped it would be possible to found an annual Congress in each country visited by the International Congress.

FRENCH ARMY MANŒUVRES ON THE GERMAN FRONTIER.

PARIS, SEPT. 1.

French army manœuvres on the German frontier of unequalled importance begin on Thursday next; 120,000 troops under the greatest Generals of France will take part in the manœuvres.

THE TROOPING SEASON OPENED.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

H. M.'s Troopship Euphrates sailed from Portsmouth to-day with reliefs for India.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

A WARNING TO FRANCE AND TURKEY

The *Times* in an article this morning, commenting on a report that Turkey has opened the passage of the Dardanelles to Russian warships, warns France and the Porte that the presence of Russian men-of-war in the vicinity of the Suez Canal espec ially will make England sit tight in Egypt.

AFFAIRS IN CHILI.

President Balmaceda is reported to have been shot.

FEARFUL OUTRAGES BY THE MOB.

Latest reports from Chili-state that the Balmacedan troops at Talcahuano, on learning of the defeat their forces had suffered at Valparaiso, turned upon their officers and shot them.

Fearful excesses have been committed by the mob at Coronel and other towns, women having been outraged.

It is reported at Valpariaso that President Balmaceda has been shot by a muleteer, whom he struck in a fit of passion.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 2.

The establishment of an efficient Statistical Department by the combination of the agency now employed in the Financial, Revenue, and Agricultural Department is shortly to be under the consideration of the Government of India.

ARREST OF THE TEHSILDAR OF DERAPUR.

One Muhammad Mustafa Khan, Tehsildar of Derapur, in the Cawnpore district, and son of Abdulla Khan of Rampur, was taken into Bareilly under arrest yesterday, being in some way supposed to be connected with matters pertaining to the murder of General Azim-ud-Din, Khan Bahadur, late President of the Regency Council in Rampur.

POLO MATCH AT POONA.

3RD BOMBAY CAVALRY VS. KIRKEE GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 2.

The above teams played a match last evening on the Polo ground, Poona, which resulted in a victory for the Cavalry by 5 goals to love. The following were the players: 3rd Cavalry—Captain Peyton, 1; Mr. Fisher, 2; Mr. Brown, 3; Mr. Edwards, back. Kirkee Gymkhana—Mr. Massey, R. A., 1; Mr. Bidgood, R. H. A., 2; Dr. Burgess, 3; Captain Brownrigg, 4. Play opened at 5-30 p.m., and throughout was an exciting though rather one-sided game.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOURS.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by the Adjutant-General and the Quartermaster-General, will proceed on a tour of inspection to Deolali and Malegaon, leaving here on Thursday next, the 3rd instant. His Excellency will halt at Deolali on Saturday, the 5th, and start the following morning for Munmar, thence proceeding to Malegaon by tonga dak. The party will return to Munmar in the evening, and taking rail at 8-55 p.m. return to Poona *via* Dhond, arriving in Poona on the morning of the 7th instant.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, SEPT. 2.

Sir James Dormer, Commander-in-Chief of Madras, with his staff, which includes Major Grant, the Manipur hero, arrived here on Monday night. Yesterday afternoon His Excellency distributed the prizes won at the Annual Rifle Meeting, and in the evening the Resident gave a dinner party in his honour, at which the Nizam and the Minister were present.

To-day there is a sham fight and parade of the troops of the Secunderabad Division, and a dance at the Bolarum Residency in the evening

To-morrow there will be a garden party at the Residency.

On Friday morning Sir James Dormer visits the City and Golconda Fort, inspecting the Golconda Brigade under Major Afsur Jung, afterwards breakfasting with the Minister at Busheer Bagh. He dines with the 7th Hussars on Friday night, leaving on Saturday so as to reach Ooty for his daughter's wedding.

Heavy rain has fallen since Sunday, removing all fear of famine.

THE DIAMOND CASE.

The great diamond case continues to excite much comment. A suit has probably by now been filed in Calcutta by the Nizam's Government against Mr. Jacobs, for the recovery of the money paid. The result is awaited here with keen interest.

LORD WENLOCK IN THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 2.

Replying to an address at Periapoliam in the North Arcot district, H. E. the Governor said: "I can assure you that whatever inconveniences I may have been put to in coming here, I feel amply repaid by being able to see for myself what the condition of the people is, and what means are being taken by district officers for the relief of the distress. I am glad to see that the scarcity is not so deep and severe as was represented to me in several quarters. I am perfectly satisfied that the measures taken by Government are sufficient to provide work for those that require it, and that the kitchens are able to feed those that are not able to work and take part in the relief work, from infirmity or youth. I am also glad to find that the late fall of rain must be of considerable benefit to this particular part of the country. I am sorry to find beyond doubt that there is a widespread failure of the crops here, and that no doubt must cause a greater or less amount of distress." Later on in the speech, referring to the water-supply, His Excellency added: "Wherever I go I am marvellously struck by the appearances of prosperity which exist in a country well supplied with wells as compared with places that have a fewer number of wells."

MORTALITY IN MADRAS.

The death-rate in Madras during the last week was over 105 per thousand per annum.

DISTRESS IN AFFECTED DISTRICTS.

The official report on the season for the past week states more rain is urgently needed everywhere; water, pasture, and fodder are growing scarcer; and cattle are suffering and mortality increasing in affected areas. Prices of area generally rising, except in seven districts. Twenty-seven thousand and fifteen persons are employed on relief works, and 5,365 persons are fed in Government kitchens.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

IT was most unfortunate that after all the labour of rehearsal, and the organizing of the admirable little orchestra the Philharmonic Society have ever been able to get together to help them, the weather on Tuesday evening should have been so unfavourable. The rain poured in torrents, so that although all the seats were booked, it was not surprising that some remained without occupants. Even on the platform some places were vacant, but the wonder was that so many did venture to the Town Hall on such a stormy night. If, however, the journey was uncomfortable, they were rewarded by one of the best concerts the Philharmonic Society have ever given. "The Ancient Mariner" is not new to the Society. Monday night was the fourth time they have sung it in the Town Hall. Therefore it was only to be expected that the concert would be a success; but it is not any flattery to Mr. Nixon and his Society to say that few were prepared for the musical treat they did get. Now "The Ancient Mariner" is not a very attractive piece to study. The music may be simple, but it is peculiar, and is moreover trying to the voice; and it requires to be very well rendered to please an audience. The fact, therefore, that the Bombay Philharmonic Society has rendered it so [illegible] of proficiency to which Mr. Nixon has brought his choir; for had it not proved popular, it would not have been repeated so often. Though the choruses were rendered with as much precision and spirit as on the last occasion Barnett's cantata was given, if not more, and though the soli one and all were sung with great taste and expression, much of the improvement and additional charm to the recital was due to the small but efficient little orchestra, the best that has yet been heard on the Town Hall platform in connection with a Philharmonic concert. First, there were Mr. Mant at the harmonium, and Mr. Johnston at the piano, and it is quite unnecessary to say how they would perform their parts. Then, for first violins there were Mr. E. Freyvogel and Dr. Holt, assisted by Mr. Inzoli, second violin, a cello, and a double bass, while Sergeant Turner, of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, was engaged as flutist. The orchestra was small, but it was most soft and sweet, and was better in quality than the orchestra which assisted on the last occasion. As to the choruses, not much need be said, as little more than was said before can be said now. They must, however, be given credit in this regard. Fresh rehearsal resulted in an advance being made in precision, steadiness of attack, and in phrasing. The progress in shading was marked, and an intelligent appreciation of dramatic effect, a result which can only be due to a painstaking conductor, between whom and his chorus the most complete understanding seemed to exist. The simple music of "The Ship was Cheered" was a sweetly rendered number, affording a great contrast to the vigorous and picturesque delivery of "And now the Storm Blast came." A most weird effect was imparted to the music of the chorus "About, About, in Reel and Rout;" but the gem of the concerted pieces was undoubtedly the solo and chorus for females towards the close of the cantata, "This Seraph Band." Here Miss Tudball, who appeared as soprano soloist, shone in a marked degree. This young lady's progress since she was first heard as a soloist on the Bombay concert platform has been remarkable. Beauty of tone, quality, and an admirable style, mark her singing. She has gained confidence with experience, and is not afraid to let herself be heard. In the "Seraph Band" her singing was almost brilliant, and her solo was clearly and distinctly heard above the chorus. Like her predecessor as soprano soloist for the Bombay Philharmonic Society, Miss Tudball has wide range of compass. The soprano soli in "The Ancient Mariner make no small demand upon the voice, but to this demand Miss Tudball was fully equal. The notes are continually running along and over the top lines of the stave. The high B comes in occasionally; those she took with ease, and even the high C demanded in the finale did not appear to create too much of an effort. "The Fair Breeze Blew," a long solo, which, on account of the sameness in the music all through is apt to become monotonous unless well handled, was rendered charming through the instinct Miss Tudball apparently possesses for correct interpretation, aided by a voice sweet and even in tone, and a style that is free from affectation. The number which created the greatest satisfaction was "Two Voices in the Air,' a duet for soprano and alto. It was exquisitely done, the voices of Miss Tudball and Miss Carpenter blending most charmingly together. It is unusual to demand the repetition of a number in the middle of oratorio or cantata, but though the hour was getting late, the audience were so delighted that an *encore* was insisted on and acceded to. It is unnecessary to say much of Miss Carpenter's singing, except that she sang as impressively as she did when last she undertook the same task; and of Mr. Chisholm the same can only be said. A word is, however, due to Mr. Basil Scott, a gentleman who made his first appearance as baritone soloist, undertaking the title role of the cantata. He sang smoothly and with confidence and good taste all through, showing much feeling, in particular, in the recitative and air "Oh Happy Living Things." Mr. Harrington, bass, assisted in the quartettes, "The Souls did from their Bodies Fly" and "Around, Around, flew each Sweet Sound," the former of which for phrasing and expressiveness was an artistically rendered item. As was said at the outset, the concert was a thorough success, the only pity being that the weather was so unfavourable, causing many who intended to hear "The Ancient Mariner," and had booked seats for the purpose, to be disappointed.

A POLICE ESCORT OVERPOWERED BY CONVICTS.

WHEN the up-ordinary passenger train arrived in Bombay early on Tuesday morning, intelligence was received of a desperate assault by a band of twelve dacoit convicts upon their police escort, whom they overpowered just after the train left the Panoli station, on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, on Monday evening. They were travelling from Ahmedabad to be located in the Tanna Jail. Nothing appears to have attracted the attention of the passengers, or those in charge of the train, to the determined struggle going on in the carriage, till two of the convicts, hotly pursued by two policemen in the fields west of the line, were observed by the guard. It was about half-past six in the evening, and the train was travelling between Panoli and Kim. The danger signal was immediately shown, but before the train was drawn up, four more persons were seen to jump clear of it with arms in their hands. They were likewise followed by sepoys, and a general chase ensued across country. The driver backed his train into Panoli, which was only distant about a mile and a half, and it was then perceived that the police and the convicts had been engaged in a fierce struggle, the prisoners gaining the upper hand by the superiority of their numbers. One convict was found lying prostrate in the fields and apparently lifeless; two others severely wounded were captured; while five more, carrying the sepoys' rifles, were fleeing from their pursuers six hundred yards from where the train was first stopped. Before the Kim station was reached, the convict picked up in the fields expired, and his death, it is believed, was due to the injuries received in the *melee* in the railway carriage. In this conflict the escort did not get off scot-free, for a jemadar and two sepoys were so seriously wounded that it was thought expedient to remove them, with the two wounded convicts, to the Surat Civil Hospital, where the jemadar is in a precarious condition. Mr. C. A. B. Beatty, Superintendent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police, happened to be at Surat on the evening when the train arrived with the remaining four prisoners, two of whom were females, and on being acquainted with the treatment the unfortunate escort had suffered, provided an additional guard to accompany the prisoners to Bombay, from where they were safely conveyed to the Tanna Jail on Tuesday morning. Immediate measures were adopted for the capture of the fugitives, who, it is believed, carried off ten rounds of ammunition. Information regarding their escape was despatched to the police outposts in the district, and some mounted policeman have been sent out on their track. Both Superintendent Beatty and the District Superintendents of Broach and Ahmedabad are engaged in the search for the fugitives. It is positively certain that the injuries sustained by both prisoners and the escort were not received in jumping out of the train, but in the affray between them, which from its serious consequences was as fierce as it was determined. The attack by the prisoners was so sudden and unexpected and simultaneous that the police escort were completely overpowered. They fought a fierce battle, and it would appear that whilst the escort were confronted by an equal number of the convicts, two of them saw their opportunity and escaped through the carriage windows. The train left Ahmedabad at eleven o'clock on Monday, and it was still daylight (half-past six the same evening) when the convicts, at a preconcerted signal, severed their shackles by some method, which has not yet been discovered. It is more surprising that they could have freed themselves so expeditiously, as they were bound hand and foot with a connecting chain. One story goes that one of the prisoners was quarrelling with his companions when the jemadar interposed. Freeing himself from his clamps, he resented the remonstrance by seizing the escort's bayonet from beneath the seat and, striking him on the forehead, inflicted an ugly gash. This was the moment for action, and the convicts thought to effect their liberty by overpowering the escort, which they practically accomplished. [illegible] of the arms, and knew the conse[illegible] contest must have lasted between four and five minutes in the carriage. Up to the present no intimation is to hand regarding the prisoners. Some apprehension is entertained regarding their recapture, and it is conjectured that they will not be taken without offering resistance with the arms and ammunition in their possession.

MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL AT AHMEDNAGER.

AN Ahmednager correspondent writes to us:—On Saturday last, the 29th instant, Mr. George Waddington, C.S., our popular Collector, gave practical encouragement to the rapidly growing desire for "Technical Education," here and elsewhere, by opening a "Manual Training School" in connection with the Mission High School here. A suitable building for the new department 25 by 60 feet has been erected. This has been furnished with substantial work-benches of the most approved pattern and supplied with a large selection of the best English and American tools. Each boy will have a full set of these tools and will be taught to sharpen them, keep them in order, and, if possible, to use them properly. Besides these tools there is a circular saw, a turning lathe, a mortising and tenoning machine, and an American combination machine, which has cross cut and ripsaw, moulding, beading, boring, and drilling attachments. All these machines are driven by hand-power, and are cheap enough to be within the means of an ordinary Indian mechanic. The object of the school, as in all similar Institutions in Europe and America, is *not* to manufacture articles for sale, but to train the pupils of the High School, or some of them, at least, to use their hands, and through the hand to train the mind. Carpentry as a *trade* will not be taught, but the principles of wood-work will be imparted to boys who have already received an English education, and are thus prepared to appreciate the advantages of approved methods and modern tools. The motto of the institution, displayed in large letters on the wall in front of the entrance door, is "Not Things but *Men*," and with this end in view the school will be conducted.

Nor is the institution an *Industrial School* where a trade is taught as a means of gaining a livelihood, and in which culture holds a subordinate place. In the manual Training School general culture is the end, and the acquisition of a trade a mere accident. As conducted in connection with the High School it is hoped to approach nearer to the ideal of all educators, *i.e.*, the training or education of the whole boy and not a part of him. The director of the new department, the Rev. Corlis W. Lay, B.A., is an ex-pupil of the Chicago Manual Training School. Mr. Lay proposes to open black-smithing and printing departments in the future if the present experiment proves a success. Already there are about three times as many applicants as the school will accommodate. After addresses by the Principal of the School, Rao Saheb Nanaji Yogi, Rao Saheb Keshavrao Patwadhan, and the Rev. C. W. Lay in the school hall, the Collector invited the audience to inspect the workshop and appliances. The proceedings terminated with the usual distribution of *pan supari*.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. cts.
Previously registered.....	75	71	58	12	55	46	53	61
Wednesday, Sept. 2	5	69	8	90	8	41	5	82
Total.....	81	40	67	2	63	87	59	43
Total fall to 2nd September 1890	67	42	68	51	70	64	56	77
Total fall to 2nd September 1889	64	91	68	19	66	68	61	59

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

THE following is the total return of rainfall at the undermentioned stations for week ending Friday, 28th August, 1891:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jabalpur	45	70	Nassick	15	15
Raver	17	47	Deolalee	10	90
Nimbora............	22	21	Ghoti	69	37
Bhadli	24	5	Nargaon	19	63
Jalgaon	35	69	Warrengaon............	21	40
Sirsoli	22	71	Hoodgi	3	67
Mhasawad	25	18	Mohal	9	87
Maheji............	22	1	Madha	7	32
Pachora............	18	65	Barsi Road	7	50
Kasgaon............	20	68	Keim	7	42
Naidongri	17	58	Jehur	10	71
Challisgaon	18	17	Pomalwari	5	8
Nandgaon	12	83	Dexal	8	37
Munmad............	12	66	Lanowli	139	81
Lassalgaon............	10	75	Dhond	7	13
Kerwadi............	9	92	Talegaon............	22	90

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held in the Municipal Offices yeterday afternoon. Mr. E. B. Carrol, Chairman, presided, and the others present were:—Colonel Merewether, Colonel Wilson, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Viegas, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabrajee, A. M. Dharamsi, Harkisondas Narotamdas, and M. B. Barbhaya.

THE ATTENDANCE OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS AT MEETINGS.

Dr. Viegas moved that heads of departments should be present at the meetings of the Standing Committee when questions of importance connected with their department were discused. Dr. Viegas said he had now been present at three meetings of the Committee. At each of these, important questions had been discussed, but at only one had the officer concerned been present. It was therefore impossible for them to make the inquiries they wanted on important items on the agenda paper, for they could not expect the Commissioner to answer every question. The Corporation expected the Standing Committee to do their duty conscientiously, and they could not pass such important items until they satisfied themselves on each of the heads distinctly. He had never voted for any of those items he referred to, because he had not been satisfied with the explanation given in any of the cases, owing to the officer concerned not being present. It might be objected that the time of the officers would be wasted through this attendance at the meetings; but he thought that, in return for that loss of time, considerable savings of money might sometimes be made.

There being no seconder, the motion fell to the ground.

INCREASED CHARGE FOR SPECIAL HALALKHORE SERVICE.

The Committee next considered letter, dated 26th ultimo, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction, under section 172 (3) of the Municipal Act, to increase the charge for rendering special halalkhore service from Rs. 17-4-0 to Rs. 18-4-0 per mensem, stating that the amount hitherto charged has been found, after careful consideration, to be less than a proper return for the service rendered.

It was resolved that, as applied for by the Commissioner, the rate should be increased from 1st October 1891 to Rs. 18-4-0 per mensem.

THE WATER RATE FOR REST-HOUSES.

A memorandum, dated 31st ultimo, from the Commissioner, recommending that the water rate in respect of Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy's rest-house at Queen's road be so far modified as to allow of payment on actual consumption for the past three years, and stating that the same concession might be granted in other similar cases, was next Considered, and it was resolved to sanction the modification referred to, and if similar cases should arise, the commissioner was authorised to deal with them on the same principle.

SALE AND STORAGE OF FIREWOOD.

A memorandum from the Municipal Secretary, forwarding petition addressed to the Corporation by the firewood dealers in Bombay on the subject of the levy of license fees for the sale and storage of firewood, and objecting to the present system of levying license fees for the sale and storage of firewood, was referred to the Commissioner for report.

There was no other business of importance.

A CORRECTION OF A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The correspondent who wrote to you yesterday in correction of the *Athenæum's* history betrays a little more temper than the occasion demanded. As he wishes to have facts stated with severe accuracy, I shall thank you to allow me some of your space to supplement his representation of them. It is true, as he says, that the Archbishop of Goa was not banished from Bombay by the English; but he omits to add that the Prelate was deprived of his ecclesiastical jurisdiction in this island by the President of the East India Company, who was, at the same time, Governor of Bombay; and that a Carmelite Bishop was appointed to exercise episcopal functions in his stead. Here is an extract from Governor Boone's proclamation issued on the 3rd October 1718, a copy of which I have before me:—

"I do give you, Frey Mauricio de Sancta Thereza, Bishop of Anasteazinpoly (and Vicar-Apostolic of the Great Mogul), an ample liberty to remain and exist [illegible] episcopal duty with the Presbiters, your subjects . . and I do hereby prohibit every person not to cause any molestation or impediment to you or any of you in performing your duty, &c." By this proclamation the Archbishop of Goa was deprived of his jurisdiction over the Catholics of the island of Bombay, and it was not till 1786 he was permitted to resume it.

Your correspondent says in a rather off hand way:—"That the Jesuits were expelled from Bombay for working against the English is a fact that every one knows." I am not so sure that everybody does know it; and if Mr. Couto had looked up original documents he would have been more careful before venturing on this assertion. Again, let me quote Governor Boone. In another proclamation, dated 13th May 1720, and signed by John Horne, Esq., the former resolution was confirmed:—"Whereas the said President hath for various good and justified motives with advice and consent of his Council thought convenient to remove the Roman Catholic Padrees of the Portuguese nation of this island of Bombay, and to appoint for the just and regular exercise of that religion the Most Reverend Bishop Don Frey Mauritius a Santa Thereza......the President and Governor doth by these presents command all and every the inhabitants of Bombay and Mahim, who profess the faith of Roman Catholics, to observe and obey the said Bishop and the Padrees, his subjects, in the same manner as they formerly observed with the Portuguese Bishops and Padrees."

From the above extract it is clear that it is "the Roman Catholic Padrees *of the Portuguese nation*," in other words, the Goanese priests, who were expelled from the island. It is, of course, possible there were Jesuits amongst the clergy ordered to leave, the order of expulsion was not, however, directed against them exclusively, as Mr. Couto's words would imply, but against all Portuguese priests whether Jesuits or not. Amongst the grounds given for the expulsion of the Goanese priests were the following:—"The stirring up the people to sedition when Government was involved in dispute with the Portuguese; and the want of attention manifested in the selection of the priests by the Portuguese." It is a remarkable fact that for sixty years subsequently—till the re-introduction of the Goa jurisdiction—peace reigned in Bombay, there being no Goanese clergy to disturb it.

Sept 2. HISTORICUS.

THE ROMANCE OF A DIAMOND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having seen, held and weighed the brilliant referred to in your paper to-day and become acquainted with the particulars, allow me to give you the following authentic details.

The sale was known in Bombay and Calcutta as early as March by numbers of people long before the stone was brought out.

The brilliant referred to is the "Imperial," well-known among the big firms in the trade and held for the last eight years or so, by a London Syndicate, who originally asked £400,000 for it, and an attempt was made to present it to the Queen on her Jubilee by means of subscriptions and a Parlimentary grant. I believe it is a Brazilian stone. It weighs 180 carats, it is elongated in shape and perfectly pure and white. The Kohinoor weighs 106 carats, but is undoubtedly a much finer and better cut stone. The Kohinoor may be valued at £250,000, but could not be got at double that figure.

The "Imperial" was purchased by Mr. Jacob from Kilburn and Co., in Calcutta, the Agents of the eminent firm of Pittar Leverson and Co., of London. The price paid by Mr. Jacob is £240,000 (34 lakhs). Adding enormous costs of commission, insurance, bank charges, &c. Mr. Jacob makes net about five lakhs on his sale to the Nizam (a profit of 10 or 12 per cent., on 46 lakhs) and considering the risk, a very reasonable profit.

The Nizam having paid half the purchase money, I do not see how he can get out of his bargain, even if Mr. Jacob's profit had been considerably less reasonable.—Yours, &c.,

FAIRPLAY.

THE East Indian Railway Traffic earnings in the week ending the 22nd of August, 1891, were Rs. 6,69,673-5-6. Corresponding week of last year, Rs. 6,68,776-5-6. Increase, Rs. 296-15-6. From the 1st of July, 1891, to the 22nd of August, 1891, Rs. 59,72,069-3-0. From the 1st of July, 1890, to the 23rd of August, 1890, Rs. 50,02,441-14-2. Increase, Rs. 9,69,627-4-10. Miles open, week ending the 22nd of August, 1891, 1,525½. Corresponding week last year, 1,525½. Per mile open, week ending the 22nd of August, 1891, Rs. 438-9-6. Corresponding week of last year, Rs. 438-6-4. Increase Re. 0-3-2.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SOME days ago there was a rumour that fresh armed gatherings were taking place beyond the Samana ridge, and that the Aka Khel were also likely to give trouble. The troops at Kohat were warned to be in readiness to move, but the rumour proved quite untrue.

THE rumour of an amnesty to those connected with the political disturbances in Goa in September last proves to be unfounded.

LIEUTENANT A. H. DA CUNHA has been appointed A.D.C. in Waiting to H. E. the Governor-General of Goa, relieving Lieutenant V. S. Pinto Correa de Lacerda, who has been appointed Assistant to the Inspector of the Garrison in India and Mozambique.

IT is intended to withdraw the troops from the Black Mountain by the middle of November at the latest. It has not yet been decided what detachments are to be left at Derband and other frontier posts, or whether these shall be entrusted to the Border Militia.

LUMDING, the point to which the railway from Gauhati is to be just built, lies to the south-west of Nichu guard, the present halting-place before the ascent begins to Kohima. The line will be extended northwards from Lumding towards Dimapur, so as to pass as near as possible to Nichu guard, and thus secure quick communication with the Naga Hills district. With a good metalled cart-road running from the railway right through to Manipur, Tammu and the Chindwin Valley, it is said the military position on the north-eastern frontier will be greatly simplified.

THE *Rangoon Times* believes that the durwans in the Phayre Museum are collecting one anna a head for entry into the enclosure where the tigers are kept, the former price of admission being only one pice, and that, notwithstanding this rise in the price, there is a great rush for admission in consequence of a stupid rumour having got abroad to the effect that a Burmese woman of Moulmein had killed, cooked, and eaten her child, for which she was to be handed over to the tender mercies of the starving tigers. This well illustrates how ignorant natives will swallow any gup. But to make matters worse, and bring in more fees, the durwans seem to be keeping up the joke.

HIS Highness, the Maharaja of Durbhanga seems to have been more princely ideas than many of his brethren, observer a Calcutta paper. He is not slow to recognise merit, and to show appreciation of faithful service in a practical form. Only a short time ago it was notified that his Manager, Mr. Gwatkin Williams, died, leaving his family without being so well provided for as might be desired. His Highness has done something to mitigate the position of the bereaved family. He has made Mrs. Williams a donation of Rs. 10,000, paid her passage home, and arranged to allow her £150 per year for life. This is generous and highly creditable to the premier nobleman of Behar.

SEVERAL cases of cholera having occurred in the Durham Light Infantry at Quetta, the whole regiment is to be removed under canvas to the Hanna pass, as a preventive measure against further inroads of the disease. The station hospital is quite full with men down with fever, which is very prevalent in the cantonment and civil station. There is a considerable amount of cholera in the villages in this neighbourhood. The officers commanding regiments and heads of departments have been requested to warn their men not to visit them, nor to drink water the source of which is unknown, and which might be contaminated. The villages of Tirkha and Killa Atta Mahomed, or Habib, on the Brewery road, have been specially named.

A DESPATCH on the Assam labour question is now before the Viceroy's Executive Council. It will be sent home with the reports of the Committees which have dealt with the question, and will pro[illegible]

SIR JAMES DORMER, accompanied by his two daughters and his staff, arrived at Hyderabad on Monday night, and leaves on Saturday morning. The party stay with the Resident at Bolarum. A parade of all the troops in the station will be held on Wednesday morning, and Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick gives a dance the same evening. On the afternoon of the 1st September his Excellency will present the prizes at the Hyderabad Rifle Association Camp. His Highness the Nizam and the Minister dine with the Resident on Tuesday evening; and Sir James Dormer and party breakfast with Sir Asman Jah at Busheer Bagh on Friday morning.

FROM a statement laid on the table at a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon, it appeared that the rainfall for the week ending 30th August in the Vehar Lake, was 1 inch 86 cents. as against 0 inches 88 cents. in the corresponding week last year. The rainfall up to date for the year was 65 inches 21 cents. as against 85 inches 80 cents. last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water in the lake was 27 feet 35 cents., and at the end of the week 27 feet 30 cents. At the same date a year ago it was 30 feet 75 cents. at the beginning of the week, and 30 feet 95 cents. at the end of week. The rainfall for the week on the Tulsi Lake was 2 inches 35 cents., and at the same date last year 1 inch 06 cents. The rainfall in the lake to date was 72 inches 86 cents. or 29 inches 31 cents. less than last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water on the lake was 55 feet 04 cents., or 2 feet 10 cents. less than at the same date last year. At the end of the week it was 55 feet 19 cents., or 1 foot 60 cents. less than last year. On Pawai Reservoir the rainfall for the week was 1 inch 87 cents. as against 0 inches 93 cents. for the same week last year. The rainfall up to date for the year was 68 inches 30 cents. as against 80 inches 73 cents. last year. At the end of the week the height of water was 25 feet 00 cents., being 5 feet 30 cents. more than last year at the same date. On Tansa lake the rainfall for the week was 6 inches 39 cents., making a total of 65 inches 90 cents. for the year. The height of the water available for supply was 25 feet 33 inches, an increase of 32 cents. during the week.

THE following is Rule 1 in the prospectus of the Mandalay Races:—

"All entries must give owner's name, age, colour, class and, if measured previously, height of pony and previous wins."

This amusing letter from Muckerabouty to the Honorary Secretary of the races, stated to have been intercepted, appears in the *Rangoon Times*:—

Respected Sir,—By your honour's kindness and through grace of God I am poor man, and wishing to send pony entry one for your exquisite prospectus. By arrangement of many gentlemens (or Stewards) it is made necessary that I make undermentioned statements same like what new Census got. My pony's owner name Muckerabouty. My pony's owner age years twenty-five, months seven, and days nineteen. This your humble servant begs your honour will kindly believe, as your humble servant very poor man, with dead fathers and mothers, and no other friend being present when extraordinary event happening by grace of God and of my dead fathers and mothers. My pony's owner's colour.—This is a subject much hurtful to any poor man feelings, and making mess of mind, as hereby swearing am only same dark colour and not skin black like other men's. My pony's owner's caste.—When your honour has seen this man can then tell caste very good and high. I not low caste man—high Hindu. Marry little wife, years five and months six only. But your honour shall see with eyes. My pony's owner never being measured but on receipt of kind honour's order, seeing and asking gentlemens or Stewards Rangoon Races measure shall make, then sending with all despatch (D. V.) Height of owner's pony.—This hard business, but thank God happily finished by yesterday, much trouble at forty (40) inches only and then one inch left for bottom of foot. Previous wins.—This your honour not very hard question when knowing whether your honour asking my win or my pony win. I win few rupees once or again, but not really making all household botheration expense; so not counting much. My pony so far not win but by grace of God all hope still upraised for future benefit. I trust your honour will find everything as above in good order and kindly enter same as aforementioned. When your honour sending for me, kindly addressing to care of Ramasawmy, 29th Street, Rangoon.

CARLYLE ON EUROPEAN CULTURE.

A MEETING of the B. B. R. A. Society was held on Monday, the 31st August, when there were present: The Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. T. Telang, Vice-President, in the chair, Dr. P. Peterson, Mr. M. Macmillan, the Rev. Dr. De Monte, Dr. D. A. De Monte, Mr. A. H. Nazar, Mr. Vajeshanker Gowrishanker, Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, Mrs. Pechey-Phipson, Mrs. Sleigh, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Mr. R. P. Karkaria, Mr. Jivanji Jamsetji Modi, Mr. Pranjivandas Kalliandas, Mr. Murarji Gokuldas Deoji, Mr. Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana; and the Hon'ble Javerilal U. Yajnik, Honorary Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

THE LATE RAJA RAJANDRALAL MITRA, LL. D.

Dr. Peterson said:—Before Mr. Karkaria reads his paper I ask leave to discharge a duty which the Honorary Secretary has laid upon me by moving the Society to put on its records its sense of the loss it has sustained in the death of Raja Rajendralal Mitra. Dr. Rajendralal's career has been the theme of many pens since his lamented death, and I will not endeavour to do more than glance at the main features of his life. A scholar and the son of a scholar he was early appointed to the office of Librarian of the Asiatic Society, Calcutta, and it was there that he laid the foundations of his wide reading, and there that he began a long career of patient study. He died at the age of 67 after a life of single devotion to the studies he has done so much to adorn. I will ask leave to quote the words used by the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University on the occasion of Dr. Rajendralal's obtaining the honorary degree of LL. D. The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, the then Vice-Chancellor, said:—"There is no European Society of oriental scholarship to whom he is not honorably known, and there are many who have been glad to admit him as a member and a colleague. He has thrown light on many a dark corner of the history, antiquities, and language of this country. Max Muller also has written thus of Rajendralal. "He is a Pundit by profession, but he is, at the same time, a scholar and a critic in our sense of the word. He has edited Sanskrit texts, after a careful collation of manuscripts, and in his various contributions to the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, he has proved himself completely above the prejudices of his class, freed from erroneous views on the history and literature of India in which every Brahman is brought up, and thoroughly imbued with those principles of criticism which, men like Colebrooke, Lassen, and Burnouf have followed in their researches into the literary treasures of his country. His English is remarkably clear and simple, and his arguments would do credit to any Sanskrit scholar in England * * * Our Sanskrit scholars in Europe will have to pull hard if, with such men as Raja Rajendralal in the field, they are not be distanced in the race of scholarship." His countrymen do well to honour such a career and such a man; and if I have been willing to be their spokesman here, it is partly because my own studies and occupations have given me special opportunities of appreciating the solid character of Raja Rajendralal's work; partly, I will confess, because Raja Rajendralal, in my opinion, did not always receive from English critics the courtesy and consideration to which his honesty of purpose and his devotion to learning entitled him. I do not think that Raja Rajendralal so much as replied to the attacks on him to which I am referring: and I think the dignity with which he bore the abuse heaped on him by archæologists, whose fantastic theories he had presumed to criticise, was in marked and dignified contrast to the spirit in which they dealt with him. Mr. Chairman, I beg to move "that the Society puts on record their sense of the loss which they and the Parent Society, as well as the country generally, have sustained in the death of Raja Rajendralal Mitra, honorary member of the Society."

The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal, in seconding the proposition, said he had the pleasure of knowing Raja Rajendralal personally. He made the Raja's acquaintance when he was in Bombay about twelve years ago. He remembered a meeting held by this Society on the 4th November 1879, under the presidency of General White, R.E., of Her Majesty's Mint. Dr. Rajendralal was invited to this meeting and an address of welcome was presented to him. This address recounted his multifarious labours in Oriental researches, in Sanskrit literature, and Indian archæology. The meeting at the same time did him the honour of electing him an honorary member of the Society. Dr. Rajendralal had an important share in the publication of that extremely useful series of Oriental works, the *Bibliotheca Indica*, which was undertaken under the auspices of the Asiatic Society of [illegible] this series Dr. Rajendralal edited the text and published the translation into English of the Chandogya Upanishad and other useful works. The contributions he made to the journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society from time to time he collected and published in two volumes under the title of "Indo-Aryans." They are perhaps the most valuable contributions to the history of ancient and medæval India. By scholars in India and Europe he was held in high esteem. Scholars in Europe found it difficult to successfully combat his views. The University of Calcutta recognised his eminent claims by conferring on him the honorary degree of LL. D. as soon as the power to confer such distinction was granted to it by the Legislature. The Government of India also conferred on him various distinctions from time to time. That one should have done so much work in the interests purely of literature and scholarship was a marvel to most people. Our Society pays, in my opinion, a humble but just tribute to the memory of this distinguished scholar when it places on record this resolution of the country, having sustained an irreparable loss by his death.

The Chairman, in putting the proposition to the vote, remarked that he fully concurred in the observations made by the proposer and seconder in support of it. He knew Dr. Rajendralal personally, and could therefore bear his own testimony to the scholarship and worth of the deceased.

The proposition was unanimously carried.

Mr. R. P. Karkaria then read the following paper on "Carlyle's hitherto unpublished lectures on the periods of European culture as preserved in the Anstey MS., in the possession of the Society."

When our Honorary Secretary, whose brief tenure of office has already been signalised by the re-discovery, as I may term it, of our valuable Dante MS., by the tracing and settling the history of our Assyrian relics and inscriptions, whose decipherment promises to throw some new light on ancient Assyrian history, and the order that has been slowly evolved out of the chaotic mass of geological specimens in our museum, requested me to write a paper on another precious literary M.S., in our possession, I hesitated a good deal before I consented. For what, I thought, has an Asiatic Society to do with Carlyle and the periods of European culture? But I was encouraged by the fact that only last year our Asiatic Society had shown its readiness to listen to a valuable paper by Mr. Macdonell on Dante, a subject equally, if not further removed from, the aims of an Oriental Society. Nay, to judge from the unusually large attendance of members on that occasion, it seemed that the Society liked such papers better than other purely Oriental ones. Therefore I hoped that the indulgence which was granted to Dante might be extended to Carlyle, especially as the words spoken by him more than half a century ago, are here given out to the world almost for the first time since they were uttered. Nor are some parts of his lectures so very removed from our legitimate province. What he says about belief, and unbelief, for example, at great length and from different points of view, is applicable to the East as well as to the West. His sympathetic manner of looking at old and worn-out creeds like those of the ancient Greeks and Romans and his vindication of the sincerity of these peoples from the charges of quackery and falsehood, should be very instructive to those who treat the ancient though by no means worn-out creeds of India and the East.

The immediate occasion of Carlyle mounting the platform and giving lectures to a dandiacal audience, against whom he had inveighed in *Sartor* was his straitened pecuniary circumstances. His object was as he himself says in these lectures of Shakespeare, "to gather a little money, for he was necessitous." Thus it was his poverty consented not his will. Though by the year 1838 he had done some of his best work, written *Sartor*, which is now the most widely read of his works (Dr. Smiles, Memoir of Murray, Vol. II, p. 325), and just finished his grand epic of the French Revolution, besides having written some of his best shorter articles Carlyle had not yet emerged into fame; the vast public which later on learnt to admire his writings in spite of their superficial uncouthness and repulsiveness, had not yet arisen. He had yet to educate and almost to create the public taste to appreciate his work. His books, therefore, could either find no publisher at all, or, if published, bring him no profit whatever. He was, as a consequence, in constant dread of misery and ruin. But amidst this gloom of darkness there was one ray of hope. A prophet has no honour in his own country. But beyond the Atlantic, in the new home which his countrymen had found for their shattered liberties, they showed greater discernment. Carlyle was honoured there as a rising great teacher. The Americans could appreciate the philosophy of Herr Teufelsdroch, and, what was of more vital importance, could pay in hard dollars for it, much earlier than the British Philistine. Moreover, he had kind friends there who would willingly do everything for him, specially the Emersons. So Carlyle almost resolved to have nothing more to do with the Old England that had treated him so harshly, and to start for new and kinder England. "To buy a rifle and spade, and withdraw to the Transatlantic wilderness, far from human beggaries and basenesses," as he himself put it vigorously. (Reminiscences, ed. Freud, Vol. II., p. 180.) Thus his country was about to lose him just at the time when he had reached the maturity of his powers. Some keen-sighted friends, who knew what a loss and a shame it would be to let such a man go, resolved to keep him back still. He was going to America in response to an invitation to lecture there. So these friends, chief among whom was Harriet Martineau and the Wilsons, prevailed upon him to remain and lecture at home. Carlyle had a great horror of mounting the platform, and hated this kind of work. "The excitement of lecturing," says Mr. Froude, whose life of his great master, is worthy to rank by the side of Boswell and Lockhart and Carlyle's own 'Sterling' and Trevelyan as the very best biographies in any literature, "so elevating and agreeable to most men, seemed to depress, and irritate him." An observer, Sir George Pollock, who had just been called to the bar, writes of Carlyle in the agony of lecturing with firmset mouth, painful eyes, and his hands convulsively grasped, suffering as one might fancy an Indian would at the stake? (Personal Reminiscences, Vol I., p. 177.) (Life in London, Vol. I., p. 138.) He himself writes to Emerson: "I shall be in the agonies of lecturing! Ah me! Often when I think of the matter how my one sole wish is to be left to hold my tongue, and by what bayonets of necessity clapt to my back, I am driven to that lecture-room, and in what mood, and ordered to speak or die, I feel as if my only utterance should be a flood of tears and blubbering! But that clearly will not do. Then, again, I think it is prrhaps better so; who knows?" (Correspondence of Carlyle and Emerson.) (Ed. Norton, Vol. I., p. 156.) It was better so, and he was persuaded in the end, "Detestable mixture of prophecy and play actorism," as I sorrowfully defined it, he grumbles; "nothing could well be hatefuller to me; but I was obliged. And she, oh she was my angel, and unwearied helper and comforter in all that; how we drove together, we poor two, to our place of execution; she with a little drop of brandy to give me at the very last; and shone round me like a bright aureola, when all else was black and chaos!" (Reminiscences ed. Froude, Vol. II., p. 187.) Miss Martineau got together about 200 friends who consented to listen to him discoursing on German literature, his favourite subject. This was the first course of lectures, and it proved a success, though Henry Taylor, who was present at the first lecture, had augured otherwise. Writing to Miss Fenwick on May 6, 1837, he says:—"He was nervous in the extreme, insomuch that he told me nothing but the determination not to be beaten could have brought him through the first lecture. Nervous difficulties take much, of course, from the effects, which they might otherwise have; but I doubt whether under any circumstances, he would have much charm for a fashionable London auditory. He wants all the arts and dexterities which might propitiate them. But though I fear he has no chance for much success, I think his *naivete* and the occasional outbreaks of his genius and spirit will save him from being considered as a signal failure. His nervousness makes me dreadfully nervous in listening to him, so that I find the greatest relief when he is done." (Correspondence ed. Dowden, p. 81) Carlyle did not write out his lectures, but insisted on *speaking* to his audience. As it does not appear that this course was reported in full, it seems to be now lost. Encouraged by all this success, his friends got up a second course. It was to be on the periods of European culture. The lectures were to be twelve in number, the subscription for each ticket being two guineas. They were delivered in 17, Edward Street, Portman Square, during the months of April, May, and June 1838. The first lecture was given on Monday, April 30, and the rest on the succeeding Mondays and Fridays of each week. The portrait which Caroline Fox has drawn two years later of Carlyle as he appeared while lecturing is graphic: "Carlyle soon appeared and looked as if he felt a well dressed London crowd scarcely the arena for him to figure in as popular lecturer. He is a tall robust looking man; rugged simplicity and indomitable strength are in his face, and such a glow of genius is in it—not always smouldering there, but flashing from his beautiful grey eyes, from the remoteness of their deep setting under that massive brow. His manner is very quiet, but he speaks like one tremendously convinced of what he utters, and who had much—very much—in him that was quite unutterable, quite unfit to be uttened to the uninitiated ear; and when the English-sort of homage which truth demanded. He began in a rather low nervous voice with a broad Scotch accent, but it soon grew firm, and shrank, not abashed from its great task." (Journals and Letters, Vol. I., p. 152.) Monckton Milnes, afterwards Lord Houghton, too, was favourably impressed. "The most notable things in your way," wrote he to Aubrey de Vere in 1883, "have been Carlyle's lectures; they have been perhaps more interesting than anything else, as all picturesque history must be, and he talks as graphically as his 'French Resolution.' His personality is most attractive. There he stands, simple as a child, and his happy thought dances on his lips and in his eyes, and takes word and goes away, and he bids it God-speed, whatever it be." (Life of Lord Houghton, by Wemyss Reid, Vol. I., p. 220.) But Carlyle struck another observer quite differently. George Ticknor, the American historian of Spanish literature, was in London while Carlyle was delivering his second course of lectures, and he thus writes of him in his journal: "He is a rather small, spare, ugly Scotchman, with a strong accent, which I should think he takes no pains to mitigate. His manners are plain and simple, but not polished, and his conversation much of the severe sort. To-day he spoke, as I think he commonly does, without notes, and, therefore, as nearly *extempore* as a man can who prepares himself carefully, as it was plain he had done. He was impressive, I think, though such lecturing could not well be very popular, and in same parts, if were not poetical, he was picturesque. He was nowhere obscure, nor were his sentences artificially constructed, though some of them, no doubt, savoured of his peculiar manner." (Life of Ticknor, Vol. II., p. 180.) "This time," says Mr. Froude, "he succeeded brilliantly, far better than on his first experiment." The money result was nearly £300 after all expenses had been paid,—a great blessing, as Carlyle said, to a man that had been haunted by the squalid spectre of beggary. But a greater blessing was that it had a great influence on many men who have since become famous. Frederic Denison Maurice, another great guide to English thought in matters of faith, said that "he had been more edified by Carlyle's lectures of 1838 than by anything he had heard for a long while, and that he had then the greatest reverence for Carlyle, but that it was not reciprocal, for he was sure Carlyle thinks him a *sham*." (Life of Maurice by his Son, Vol. I., p. 251.) He usually brought some notes with him to the lecture-room, but never used them. Miss Kate Perry, writing to Sir Henry Taylor in 1882 about her reminiscences of Carlyle's lectures of 1840, says: "I remember Jenny imitating him very funnily when looking at his notes." After his hour was over, he said: "I find I have been talking to you all for one hour and twenty minutes, and not said *one word* of what is down on this sheet of paper, the subject-matter of our lecture to-day. I ask your indulgence, though you have good right not to give it to me, so good morning. I dare say you were present also at that lecture, and remember the amusement it caused." (Correspondence of Sir H. Taylor ed. Dowden, p. 400.)

This course, too, was not written out, but strictly spoken, though he had prepared himself carefully for it, especially the Greek and Roman parts. "Classics," as Mr. Froude says, "are not the strong point of an Edinburgh education, and the little he had learnt there was rusty." So he had to read up his classics for the first three lectures. The lectures were briefly reported in the *Examiner* by Leigh Hunt, who, as Dr. Garnett truly says, is always forgetting the reporter in the critic. So, with the exception of this short notice of Hunt, the course was supposed to have been lost. "It must ever be a source of regret," says Mr. Wylie, in his "Life of Carlyle," "to the students of Carlyle's writings that, while the reporters of the London Press were, in that summer of 1838, busy preserving every word of the orations of men who are already forgotten, this poor fragment is all that has come down to us of a series of lectures which would have thrown so much light on the story of Carlyle's spiritual life." (p. 169.) But since this was written Dr. Dowden has published in the *Nineteenth Century* (May, 1881) some extracts from a note-book containing a report of the lectures. Dr. Dowden's report, however, to judge from the extracts he has given is, as Dr. Garnett says, a blundering one; and the doctor has omitted many characteristic passages. Our MS., though like. Dr. Dowden's, it wants one lecture, viz., the ninth, is very accurated and has no other omissions like those in the latter. This omission of the ninth lecture, which was on French Scepticism, is not, I think, a serious one. For as Carlyle himself notes in his journal, "On Voltaire and French Scepticism is the worst, as I compute, of all. On the day I was stupid and sick beyond expression; also I did not *like* the man, a fatal circumstance of itself, I had to hover vague on the surface. The people seemed content enough. I myself felt sincerely disgusted. That is the word." (Froude I., p. 137.) Moreover, there is an excellent summary of this lecture at the beginning of the tenth. On collating all the extracts given by Dr. Dowden with the corresponding passages in our MS. I have found that the reading of the latter is in every case superior, and is free from the blunders of the former. In a passage in the first lecture the Dowden MS., has this sentence: "Their first feature was what we may call the central feature of all others *existing vehemence*." *Existing* clearly gives no sense, and Dr. Dowden, suspecting this, has conjectured *exhausting*. But our MS. has *exciting vehemence*, which is the apposite epithet. A little further there is this: "The Sun of Poetry stared upon him." We have *shone* instead of *stared*, which is much better. In the sixth lecture, speaking of the great favour which Calderon has with the Germans, he says: "But I suspect that there is very much of 'forced taste' in this." Both MSS. give "forced taste," but in our MS. there is a marginal note which says that this was not the expression used, "but I suppose it was the meaning of a technical word, which I did not catch. In the tenth lecture there is a ludicrous mistake in the Dowden MS. "In spite of early training I never do see sorites of logic hanging together put in regular order, but I conclude that it is going to end in some *niaiserie* in some miserable delusion." This is our reading. But the Dowden MS. has measure instead of the French word *niaiserie*, which is, of course, the only appropriate one in the place. In the eleventh lecture there is this sentence in the Dowden MS.: "It was the primeval feeling of nature they came to crush but . . rallied." Dr. Dowden says that there is a word omitted in his MS., and he conjectures "the spirit of France rallied." But our MS. has the full sentence, "It was the primeval feeling of nature they came to crush, and round it the old spirit of fanaticism had rallied." Towards the close of the third lecture, the Dowden MS. omit a "no" in a sentence, and thus makes it illogical. "It was given to Tacitus to see *no* deeper into the matter than appears from the above account of it." The *no* is in our MS. In the first lecture instead of "faculty" which is in our MS. and is the proper word, it has "facility." These are only the more prominent discrepancies. I have noted many more of a less serious nature. They all prove our MS. is superior and more accurate; and, as far as can be judged, a correct and full report of Carlyle's famous lectures.

A few words as to the writer of the MS., who has preserved these lectures for the world. The audience which attended his lectures is thus described by Mrs. Carlyle: "In quality the audience is unsurpassable; there are women so beautiful and intelligent that they look like emancipations from the moon; and men whose faces are histories in which one may read with ever new interest." (Letters and Memoirs, ed. Froude, Vol. I., p. 93.) Carlyle himself in his letters to his mother writes: "My audience was supposed to be the best, for rank, beauty, and intelligence, ever collected in London. I had bonnie braw dames, Ladies this, Ladies that, though I dared not look at them for fear they should put me out. I had old men of four-score: men middle-aged, with fine steel-grey beards: young men of the universities, of the law profession, all sitting quite mum there, and the Annandale voice gollying, at them. (Froude, Life in London, Vol. I., p. 140.) Among these last, mentioned by Carlyle was a young man who afterwards lived to achieve a great success in his profession, as well as some in politics, in two hemispheres. Mr. Thomas Anstey was studying law at about this time in London and was this year called to the bar. It speaks much about his critical discrimination and foresight that he should have been at so much pains to have a full report of these lectures for his private use, at a time when Carlyle was little known beyond the little circle of his personal friends. Later on, taking notes of Carlyle's lectures became, it seems, fashionable among ladies, as Caroline Fox records in her journal, April 19, 1841, that Sterling spoke of ladies taking notes at Carlyle's lectures of dates, not thoughts, and these all wrong, (*op. cit.* Vol. I., p. 230.) Mr. Anstey has preserved also his ticket of admission to the course, which is signed by Carlyle himself, and is numbered 64. It is pasted on the inside of the cover. When Anstey's vast library was dispersed at his death in 1873, our Society bought this MS. among other valuable books. And we owe it to the excellent judgment of our then Honorary Secretary, the late Mr. James Taylor, that we possess this precious MS. of lectures, whose supposed loss has been lamented by students of Carlyle.

The method which has been followed in the treatment of the MS. is something like that which Carlyle has himself graphically described in one of his essays: [illegible] and carry it away. In this manner a mass of material is collected, and the building now proceeds apace. Stone is laid on the top of stone, a trowel or two of biographic mortar, if perfectly convenient, being spread in here and there, by way of cement; and so the strange pile suddenly arises; amorphous, pointing every way but to the zenith, here a block of granite, there a mass of pipe-clay; till the whole finishes, when the materials are finished? (Miscellanies, Vol. I., p. 3.) Such a poor thing, therefore, will be the following paper. The sole object is to give some idea of the wealth of matter and manner contained in these lectures. Typical passage will therefore be quoted in full. As Dr. Garnett says: these lectures contain "Carlyle's opinions on a number of topics not elsewhere treated by him," care will be taken to present such. Where Carlyle has treated the same subject in other places in his works, in a different way, that shall be pointed out. But, on the whole, there will be little of my own, and I shall achieve my object, if I earn Charles II.'s famous compliment to Godolphin of being never in the way and never out of it.

In proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Karkaria for the interesting paper he had read, Professor Macmillan said he hoped the lectures would some day be printed.

Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha seconded the proposition, which, on being put to the vote, was carried by acclamation.

MILITARY NEWS.

BRIGADE-SURGEON W GRAVES has been appointed administrative Medical Officer in the Bengal Presidency vice Deputy Surgeon-General Lithgow, about to be transferred to the home establishment.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T M MAXWELL, Derbyshire Regiment; and Lieutenant C E Keith Falconer, Northumberland Fusiliers, have been posted to the 2nd battalions of their Regiment; and Quartermaster W Norris, Suffolk Regiment, to the 3rd Battalion.

BRIGADE-SURGEON J E FANNIM, Medical Staff, and Lieutenant H A Fardell, Highland Light Infantry, remain at home on extended leave.

THE following appointments have been sanctioned:—36th Sikhs—Lieutenant O A Smith, Royal Artillery, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 45th Sikhs—Lieutenant L C Fryer, to be Adjutant. 4th Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant F W B Gray, from 17th Madras Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence out of India:—Major A S McRae, 22nd Punjab Infantry, Captain R F Jameson, 5th Punjab Infantry, and Lieutenant E B Lang, 5th Bengal Cavalry, for one year on private affairs; and Surgeon C H Bedford, Indian Medical Service, for one year on medical certificate.

IN connection with the Meyerbeer centenary, which will be celebrated in Paris next month, the question has again been raised whether the composer of "Les Huguenots" was born in 1791 or in 1794. Feti's gave the latter date, basing his opinion, we believe, partly upon an assertion of Meyerbeer that Rossini was older than he, partly upon the statement made in the programme of a concert given at Berlin on October 14, 1800, when Meyerbeer made his debut as a juvenile prodigy, and was said to be in his seventh year. The latter piece of evidence clearly is of little value, for the real age of juvenile prodigies is frequently understated. Sir George Grove mentions both dates, and, like many other biographers, gives September 5 as the composer's birthday. On the other hand, immediately after Meyerbeer's death in 1864, a writer in the "Revue et Gazette Musicale" gave an extract from the Jewish registers at Berlin, which showed that the composer was born September 23, 1791; and moreover the letters "de faire part," addressed by his family before the funeral, stated that at his death he was "aged 72 years."

HEAVY rain, after a break for ten days, fell in Kulu on the 25th. This fall was wanted not only for the crop, but also by the fruit growers to check the too rapid ripening of their fruit. Those pests, the flying foxes, have made their appearance. They are permanent residents of the Kangra valley, and only pay an annual visit to Kulu in the fruit season.

FACTORY LABOUR IN THE INDIAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

(Concluded from yesterday's Bombay Gazette.)

THAT this is the fact, and moreover that it is not so much the number of hours over which a work is spread as the nature of the work and the actual amount of physical labour involved that tells upon the health of the labourer, is proved to demonstration by declared experience of the dockyard authorities (*vide* F. C. Report, p. 172), that the men in the dockyard (who, by the way, possess originally better physique than the mill hands), whose longest hours are from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., and who get four Sundays and other holidays, wear out in a very few years by being kept at work (under European superintendence) as hard as a European would work himself. The natives cannot stand this, and break down and die.

5.—The number of actual holidays in a year, and the period of absence from work during a month.—Often enough substitutes will be put in and the mill hands will take formal holidays on private affairs of various natures. Not even 5 per cent. attend the mill all the working days in a month; not one attends as many as 300 days in a year. The number of holidays taken are twice as many as allowed. They should have four days in a month, and a few extra holidays, and probably they may then not want to give themselves so many holidays for private purposes. But the number of Native holidays is greater than that of the Christian and the Indian operative will actually be getting more holidays in the year than his fellow-worker in England. It has already been pointed out that women stay away each month any period of a week owing to the recurring illness peculiar to their sex.

6.—Periodic change of work and visits to the country.—The Indian mill operative, like most of the work-people, belongs to an agricultural class. Most of them have family plots of land which each one must take his turn to till. There is a common family income, and the earnings of the mill-hands go towards bettering their property in the country. Every year, or at least every two years, the mill operative will go to his mooluk paim for two to four months. In fact, like the Anglo-Indian, he has furloughs. He keeps a lien on his appointment by putting in a substitute. He is much better off in this regard than an office clerk. From a health point of view the Indian operatives have this immense advantage over their fellow-workers in England who are settled to the districts they work in.

7. The sufficiency or otherwise of wages:—That the mill-hand earns on the average considerably more than a labourer outside the mills is shown by the evidence of the mill-hands themselves. The earnings of a jobber who knows not how to write his own name came to more than Rs. 70 per month, and might well be coveted by the clerical class. Husband and wife or wives and children bring in a very handsome sum, which enables them to go in for better food and clothing, and even luxuries, one of which unfortunately is drink. The mill-hands can be easily distinguished from others of their own class who work outside the mills, and from other labourers generally by their better appearance, their better clothes, by the amount of jewellery (gold and silver) on the persons of the female class. The English artisan has a higher standard of comfort and enjoyment of which a Hindu, even with 500 a year, is in blissful ignorance. The Indian operative knows no furniture beyond a box that contains all his valuables. He wants no chairs, nor tables, nor table-covers, nor knives, nor forks, nor spoons to eat his meals with. His tailor's bills are not heavy. Milliners have no existence amongst them. Pantomimes and plays and picnics are of a very crude nature, and cost next to nothing. The Indian operative has no high rent to pay for his choub-room, which may be about 10 feet by 15 feet, and admits light and air through the only entrance into it, by the doorway; and the wonderful little room serves as kitchen, drawing-room, and sleeping-room at different hours of the day. Ventilation is a thing the Indian labourer does not understand. In point of light, ventilation, breathing space, the mill he works in is much superior to the chamber he lives in. So that when he takes his meals in the mill he does so under not unfavourable circumstances.

8.—The condition of temperature, atmospheric moisture, ventilation and light:—i. Temperature.—The Indian mill hand is an inhabitant of a warm climate, and belongs to an agricultural class that works in the open fields from sunrise to sunset, in all weathers, with a temperature ranging from 110° to 160°. The mill temperature of 95° is certainly less than what he is used to, moreover he is protected from the direct heat of the sun. Many of us work with 95° in our offices during the hot hand has next to no clothing on him while at work, and, according to a physiological principle, he does not feel uncomfortable in the hot mill, his skin getting more active to counteract the effects of his warm surroundings. It is, moreover, a fact that the attendance is more regular, and the sickness less during the hot than the cold months.

6. There is not that kind or degree of difference between the mill and outside temperature in India that is to be found in the cold countries, and this serves as a natural protection to the Indian operator from the inflammatory affection of the lungs to which the English operatives often fall victims from the sudden and considerable change in the air that they breath on leaving these hot rooms of the mill. The Indian operative can be in and out of his mill all the year round with impunity. The temperature of the reeling room in which the women work is not at all raised.

ii. Moisture.—The mill atmosphere in India is free from that degree of moisture which is imparted to the mill air in England from the use of steam all day long. The Indian operator breathes, therefore, a purer atmosphere as regards the degree of moisture, and this is a further natural protection to his lungs.

iii. Ventilation.—It will not be disputed that the Indian mills are more lofty and capacious buildings, giving more breathing space per individual than the generality of English mills. Means for ventilation exist, but are not properly utilized, owing to the habits of the operatives themselves. It is a peculiar habit with the Indian operative that he *will shut* the windows when he can. He will have any amount of heat but no draught, and the latter he dreads so much that he will shut all the windows as a precautionary measure, as he thinks. It is a common experience to find servants preferring to sleep out on the verandah to indoors with windows open. Should indoor sleeping be insisted upon, every window and shutter will be most sedulously shut. To prevent the mill hand frustrating all means of ventilation the mill owners should adopt the suggestion of the Medical Committee of 1884, that the opening for ventilation should be provided out of control of the operatives themselves, and under sole control of the manager of the mill, or his immediate assistants.

iv. Light.—The Indian operative has again the immense advantage of the Indian sun, and the sun is so essential for the health and life of all creation. Sunlight does away with the harmful effects of artificial light, and all labour work in India is universally done by no fixed hours, but from sunrise to sunset, there being longer days of work in summer than in winter. It is thought prudent not to sacrifice the natural advantages of sunlight, but to conform to the natural conditions of the country and work, according to a system of even irregular hours according to the seasons of the year, rather than have a sentimental uniformity of hours all the year round.

9. The habits and general condition and life of the class of people to which the mill-hands belong.—As already stated they belong to an agricultural class, and the districts they come from are very liable to suffer from famines. To begin with, they do not possess in their districts any very well developed physique or stamina that is peculiar to the hill tribe, generally, to the Purdaree and Navgaree classes. They come to Bombay to earn wages, which will not only maintain themselves, but also their families and their relations in their districts. The mill industry has not only helped them out of the difficulty, but has provided them with the means of improving the condition of their districts gene[illegible]. Only recently a Government resolution c[illegible]ed that the condition of the districts they come from has been ameliorated by the mill industry of Bombay, the periodic famine difficulty being not experienced as of old. With the general habit in India even of the Anglo-Indian, the mill-hand rises early, and so does his whole household: men, women, and children, and prepares himself to start for his mill, which is, perhaps, a mile or two from his [illegible]. The Indian climate makes his walk to the mill pleasant, if anything, and he is all the better for his little fresh air exercise. Arrived at the mill he changes his clothes, and spends the day as already described. At the approach of sunset he prepares himself for his homeward journey, changes his clothes, sees to his brass pots in which his meal was brought to him, and looks out for the first slackening in the speed of the machinery, when he slips on the strap to the loose palley, and makes for the main gate, after having apparently worked for a 12 hours' day. On reaching home he goes through his necessary ablutions, and partakes of his evening meal. Then he amuses himself by chatting with his friends and neighbours, or more often joins in the musical tom-tom party, which does not break up till midnight. On his holidays, the tom-tom party—the drinking party—and the acrobatic feats party is kept up till he has thoroughly tired himself, or as he thinks, enjoyed himself to his heart's content. The bulk of the operatives do not work at the mill all their lives, and hence it is that the per-centage of old operatives in the mills is small, but the jobbers and muccadums, who enjoy handsome incomes, keep to their posts, and several of them, whose ages vary from 45 to 60, have seen more than 30 years' service.

10.—Their physical condition as revealed by medical examination and by hospital experience.—The report of the medical committee of the Factory Commission of 1884 most distinctly lays it down that mill operatives do not exhibit any material deterioration in health or condition, and that this fact is arrived at by physical examination, and is also supported by all that could be gathered as to the health, amount, and nature of work exacted, from appearances, &c., of the operatives.

Without going into detail it might briefly be stated that a great many operatives were examined during different visits, and they did not show signs of a breakdown in health or physique; the women were found to be particularly healthy and strong as compared with women labourers outside the mills. This information was further confirmed by personally inquiring into the history of each of the operatives examined; all the old operatives, 50 to 55 years, old were constantly at their posts; all they suffered from now and again was malarious fever for a few days. It is well known that life is shorter in India by 10 to 15 years, and an Indian operative of 50 may well represent one of 60 and over in England. In the J. J. Hospital, the largest hospital in Bombay, where all classes of labourers, amongst other people, are admitted, I have not had to treat a single mill hand as a physician within a period of three years. Very few, indeed, have to seek hospital relief, and such as do have to do it are surgical cases, and what has been the experience of our Chief Surgeon, Dr. Gray, who, by the way, was also on Medical Committee of 1884? The mill hands are the best class of patients; they bear operations well; their progress in the hospital is satisfactory; their wounds heal quickly; and their recovery is rapid. It is healthy wounds that do well and heal rapidly, and healthy wounds require healthy flesh and healthy blood, and healthy flesh and healthy blood can only belong to a healthy and well-nourished body. This one single fact more than any other truly tells the condition of the Indian mill hand, and ought to soothe and settle at rest the troubled minds and hearts of mistaken humanitarians.

The conditions of factory labour now gone into refer to the operatives of the large spinning mills that work all the year round. Most of the quotations of Mr. Holt Hallett refer to the ginning factories which are dotted over the cotton-growing districts, and work only a season in the year. And, although the work is sometimes hard and the hours long, the natural instincts of self-preservation prevail, and the remuneration a season's work in the ginning factory brings is more acceptable than the semi-starvation which would ensue without it. The operative knows his own feelings, and this is how he expresses himself:—"We earn enough in three or four months to keep us the rest of the year; when the season is over we return to our villages and live well till the next season begins."

There is no parallel case of such factories in England, and it is doubtful if the English factory laws would have been applied to such factories without modifications to suit the different circumstances and conditions of work in them.

But here it must be pointed out that Mr. Holt Hallett's quotations are misleading, even in the case of these factories, for the harrowing tales are told without giving the facts, which in a great measure tone down the apparent hardship of the 23 out of 24 hours' work.

Mr. Drewett says:—"The women are allowed to go in and out of the factory just as they like, and their relations come in and relieve them and enable them to rest. The women sit on the back of the gins, and have simply to lift up the cotton and push it forward. I have often seen them do this mechanically, three parts asleep. I have seen a child at the breast sucking one minute and throwing cotton into the machine the next. There is very little dust in these ginning factories. I have known many cases where the hands have broken down from overwork. I have frequently heard of their going away sick, but I have never heard of their death. I myself have worked day and night, without sleep, but I have never been ill through doing so. The women have worked 23 out of 24 hours. Of course, in speaking of 23 hours I mean that the woman was relieved by her friends or relations. The women prefer to do night work to going home. The people are so poor that they are glad to get work at any price, although a number of them frequently break down from overwork. This is the lightest work they can get, and they prefer to break down from overwork than from starvation."

Factory labour, however, in the small factories wool-cleaning, bone-crushing, and similar other factories, need regulating, especially with regard to their sanitation.

It will be observed that in this paper no stock has been taken of abstract figures. Figures are deceptive articles. They may be presented and combined to strike the imagination one way or the other, and build up fictions of enormous magnitude.

It has already been seen what 13 hours of work in the Indian spinning mills means in reality, and what the small number of printed holidays really mean in practice. The armies of the native State show a very striking figure as regards their number, but the figures indicating their numerical strength has not overawed Government, and nor have Government been forced to increase their standing armies; if the vastness of the armies in the native State, for thoughtful and practical men know that the numerical strength does not represent their fighting capacity. Let Mr. Holt Hallett study the actual facts and make himself and his friends conversant with the peculiar condition and the circumstances of the problem, and not be simply overawed and alarmed at the large figures which he has been at some pains to extract, and build up statistics which have no actual existence in the country he ascribes them to.

No attempt has been made in this paper to appeal to sentiment or imagination, or theoretical considerations, but the solid facts, as gleaned from personal observation and inquiry, and from the everyday experience of Indian life, are put forth for the consideration of practical and thoughtful men, and an appeal is made to their reason and sober judgments. Identical laws can be applied to identical conditions. Are the conditions in India and England identical? Most emphatically not. Already the factory laws have thrown out of employment the little operatives they tried to protect and benefit, and who are no more the well behaved, well fed, and well clad, and well cared for little persons they were before the shadows of the Factory Act were cast upon them. Will the English factory laws better, in any way, the condition of the women, who from only a small portion (25 per cent.) of the operatives, and who work comfortably in the cool and capacious and airy rooms of the Indian spinning mills, with special freedom, both as regards their hours of work and their attendance at the mills?

As it has already been shown, the application of English factory laws to Indian mills would mean ignoring the natural conditions of the county and its people. It would mean rejecting the advantages of the Indian sun and preferring gaslight to sunlight. It would mean forcing the Indian operative, by law, to breathe impure air, for his friends in England wish that he should work with gaslight just to have uniform hours of work all the year round as in Lancashire. It would mean forcing the Indian mind to think like the English. It would mean forcing the Indian muscle to work like the English, no matter what natural laws with regard to work done by individual muscle may teach. It would mean to kill the muscle of the Indian, and with it his whole frame, by a process of slow poisoning from exhaustion. But, if the Indian muscle cannot give the work of the English muscle, more hands will be required to keep up the production, for the industry will have its life and growth in spite of factory laws; and, this will necessitate reduction in the wages of the Indian operative. This will mean reducing the Indian operative to semi-starvation with the protective application of the English factory laws to Indian mills. Thus, the importing of the benign and protective factory laws of England into India would mean killing the Indian operative, either by the slow poisoning of starvation, or failing that, the equal certain process of simi-starvation. Their application to Indian mills is simply ridiculous, absurd, unnatural, and cruelly mischievous. Mistaken kindness from ignorance is often productive of mischievous results, which make the very hearts which are brimful of kindness recoil with horror, and repent of the ignorance of their mistaken enthusiasm. I feel certain that when they have well digested the facts, and have allowed time for the exercise of their judgment, Mr. Holt Hallett and his mistaken humanitarian friends will halt, and change their course altogether. They will, with better knowledge, denounce every attempt at introducing the English factory laws in India. And Mr. Holt Hallett will be the first, now that he is in possession of the true facts, to come forward to exercise that noble privilege of every truth seeker, and acknowledge his mistake and his misconception, and, moved as he is by humanity and philanthropy, embrace this magnificent opportunity of doing by his reversed action incalculable good to the Indian labourer, whose cause he has espoused, but whom, from not knowing fully, he was in the imminent danger of killing by kindness. But the advocacy of Mr. Holt Hallett and his friends and supporters against introduction of English factory laws into India will have quite another far-reaching beneficent influence. It will increase the class of discontented poverty-stricken ryots, now happily changed into contented and loyal artisans, and thus materially advance the stability and the fame of the humane British rule in the Indian Empire of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress, and last, but not least, it will establish beyond cavil the soundness and wisdom of the principle embodi ed in the frequent remark of Lord Salisbury, there should be no "unnecessary, hasty, and mischievous influence" on the part of home Government, even at the instance of well-meaning but uninformed philanthropists.

SEQUEL TO THE PAREL CHEATING CASE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, the case in which Jaggonath Chotaram, a *munim* in the firm of Phoolchand Gopalchand, charged Chintamon Keshow and Bhagirath Manajee with criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation in respect of Rs. 15,975, came on for hearing before Mr. Saunders Slater, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Russell, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Cowasjee, of the firm of Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim and Kolah, appeared on behalf of the prosecution. Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, barrister-at-law, defended the accused.

Jaggonath Chotaram, examined by Mr. Russell, said he was now a *munim* in the firm of Phoolchand Gopalchand, shroffs and merchants, having their business shop at Kalbadevie road, and was so for the last two years. He knew the first accused, who was a cashier in the firm. He also knew the second accused, who was a clerk in the employ of the same firm. The first accused had the charge of the cash and kept the account of the cash, the other accounts of the firm being kept by the second acensed and another clerk. The first accused was the only cashier in the firm, and he had been in the firm's employ for the last twelve months. They did extensive business, and the cash balances always ran large, sometimes to a lakh and a quarter. On the evening of the 22nd ultimo, the first accused told the witness that he had lost Rs. 15,000. Witness questioned the accused as to how he had lost the money, when the latter replied that he had been cheated by the second accused. On being asked in what way he had lost the money, the accused said that the second accused told him that there were a lot of ornaments with a certain person, and if he would buy them he would make a good profit out of the transaction. He expressed his desire to buy the ornaments, whereupon the second accused brought two men named Ganu and Ganpat, whom he accompanied to Parel, where he saw the ornaments and then returned to his firm. Three days after this, he (cashier) took with him Rs. 10,000 and went to Pydownee, where he met Ganu and Ganpat, who told him that Rs. 15,000 was not sufficient. The cashier then returned that day without buying the ornaments. On the Saturday following, he (first accused) and Bhagirath (the second accused) started together with Rs. 15,000, and they met Ganu and Ganpat again at Pydownee. All of them got into a tram-car and went into the jungle near Government House at Parel. The first accused then saw a man in the jungle, who asked them to produce the money. The cashier counted the notes and showed them to the man. He then handed over the notes to the second accused, when the stranger took out a pot that was buried under the ground, and put it on his shoulder and offered to accompany the accused to their house with the ornaments. They then started for home, but after they had gone a little distance, they heard cries of "Thief, thief." On hearing the cries, Ganu and Ganpat and the second accused concealed themselves in the jungle, while the first accused ran away and getting into a tram-car came to his house. The same day, at midnight, the second accused called at the first accused's house and told him not to be frightened, adding that he would make some arrangement about the money. The cashier then asked the clerk what he had done with the money, when he replied that he had given the notes to Ganu. This took place on the 22nd, and the accused informed the witness on Sunday, the 23rd of August last. Witness then called one Asharam and told him all that he had heard from the first accused. The statements of the accused were reduced to writing. Witness then counted the cash in the presence of the accused and Asharam. The cash balance on the 22nd was Rs. 38,676-12-3. This was in the handwriting of the accused Chintaram, and written up on the morning of the 23rd. There were various credit and debit entries respecting the transactions of the 23rd. All these entries were not in the first accused's handwriting, but the last debit and credit account [illegible] was an entry on the credit side for Rs. 45,176-12-3 and on the debit side Rs. 21,937-8-0. There was a balance of Rs. 23,139-4-3. The accused then handed over to the witness Rs. 7,265, and he also wrote the numbers of the notes on a piece of paper. The accused told his story to the witness of his own accord. He was neither forced to make the confession nor induced to do so by promise of pardon or anything of the sort. The second accused called at his master's shop on the 24th of August, when he also made a similar confession, which was reduced to writing and signed by the accused. The first accused said that he had given the notes to the second accused, who gave them to Ganu, whereas Ganu said that he had given the notes to the first accused, who gave them to him. The witness then telegraphed to his master at Sholapur, informing him of the matter, and his master came to Bombay on the 28th August and reported the matter to the police. The same day he filed an information before his worship and obtained warrants against the accused, who were apprehended under the warrants the next day and placed before his worship.

Mr. Kursondas reserved the cross-examination of the witness.

After two other witnesses had given corroborative evidence, the case was adjourned until Saturday next.

Mr. Kursondass applied to his worship to release his clients on bail, but Mr. Pestonjee, solicitor, opposed the application on the ground that it was a non-bailable offence. His worship refused to accede to the application, and remarked that he would not decide the case himself but commit it to the sessions.

THE EXTENSION OF THE TRANS-CASPIAN RAILWAY.

THE Hon'ble G. N. Curzon has addressed the following communication to the *Times*:—

In a letter to the *Times* of yesterday Sir Lepel Griffin mentions that "the Russian Ministry of War has under consideration a scheme for the construction of a railway from Dushak, a station on the Transcaspian Railway, to Sarakhs, on the Afghan frontier." (The last expression is a mistake, Sarakhs being 70 miles from Zulfikar, the nearest point of the Afghan frontier.) It is a curious coincidence that, only two days earlier, I had mentioned the same fact in a speech in the House of Commons. As Sir Lepel Griffin is right in saying that "this significant announcement has received less notice than it deserves from the English Press"—he might even have said that it has received none at all—it may not be inopportune if I apprise your readers, from information received from the country concerned, of what is actually in progress on the Transcaspian Railway.

It will be remembered that that railway at present extends from the harbour of Uzun Ada on the east shore of the Caspian (the terminus is about to be shifted to Krasnovodsk, a much superior port further to the north) to Samarcand, a total distance of nearly 900 miles. For the first 400 miles it runs in a south-easterly direction, parallel to the great mountain range which here constitutes the north-eastern boundary of Persia. At the small station of Dushak it turns in a north-easterly direction and crosses the sand desert to Merv and the Oxus. Dushak, therefore, is the point at which the existing rails have been brought into closest proximity both to Meshed, the capital of Khorasan, and to Herat, the famous Afghan fortress. The Russian frontier, however, extended by the encroachments of 1885 and by the subsequent delimitation, stretches far beyond Dushak in a southerly direction towards Afghanistan, including Sarakhs and Penjdeh (where the Russians have a military station called Takhta Bazaar), and at one point approaching to within less than 60 miles of Herat. It is across this belt of intervening territory—*i. e.*, between the Transcaspian Railway and the Russo-Afghan frontier—that it has been for some time foreseen that Russia, presuming her to have forward designs, would sooner or later extend her railway system, thereby creeping nearer at the same moment both to Khorasan and to Herat. This is the nature of the extension that is now being designed.

Three possible alignments have been suggested for such an extension:—

(1) From the station of Dushak, already mentioned, to Sarakhs, a distance of about 100 miles. This would advance the Russian rails to a point distant only 100 miles from Meshed, and 170 miles from Herat. When I was in Meshed a year and three-quarters ago the project was being discussed, and had been referred to a commission of officers and experts in the Caucasus, the then Governor-General of that province, Prince Dondukoff-Korsakoff, being understood to favour the scheme. This is the project that is alluded to by Sir Lepel Griffin.

(2) From Merv up the valley of the Murghab river to Penjdeh, a distance of 130 miles. This is the line that was strongly recommended both to the Russian authorities, and in conversation with myself, by M. P. Lessar, formerly a member of the Russo-Afghan Boundary Commission, and now Russian Diplomatic Agent at Bokhara. It would advance the Russian rails to a point only 140 miles distant from Herat, but it would run away, so to speak, from the Persian frontier—*i.e.*, from Khorasan and from Meshed.

(3) The advantage of an alignment which should simultaneously benefit Russia in both directions—*viz.*, by bringing her nearer at once to Meshed and to Herat—has suggested a third alignment, which, if my information be correct, is more likely to be followed. This is from a station on the Transcaspian Railway, named Karibent, placed at the point where the railroad crosses the river Tejend, flowing northwards under that name from Sarakhs, and under the name of the Heri Rud in its upper reaches from Herat itself. From Karibent to Sarakhs runs the high road that has been made by the Russians for the conveyance of troops and stores to their military station at Sarakhs. This road, following the Tejend valley, is to be the line pursued by the new extension. It will advance the Russian railway communication to Sarakhs, which, as I have pointed out, is only 100 miles distant from Meshed and 170 miles from Herat. Sarakhs itself is a military post on the Russo-Persian frontier, where the Russians have a cantonment on the east side of the Tejend river, and the Persians a big decayed fort, garrisoned by a small detachment, on the western bank.

A few words in conclusion as to the meaning and probable consequences of this extension. Russia has, of course, a perfect right within her own territory to carry her railways where she pleases; nor is there here any legitimate ground for protest. It may further be contended that commercial advantage will result from this extension, inasmuch as it will carry Russian wares to a point nearer the bazaars both of Meshed and Herat. This is to some extent true; although her present position is quite sufficiently advanced to give Russia the mastery of both markets in all such goods as she is capable either of producing or of importing. The real significance of the railway, which it is scarcely possible either for the Russophobe to exaggerate or for the Russophile to ignore, is that it involves an advance which will tighten the grip of Russia upon Khorasan, and fortify her menace against Herat. I affirm with due knowledge of what I am writing, that such a line, if constructed by Russia, will be constructed by her, not for the sake of Sarakhs, but with the two-fold ulterior intent—(1) of an extension westwards to Meshed; (2) of an extension southwards to Herat. Sarakhs, a settlement in a desert, will not long remain the terminus. The Persian and Afghan capitals are the real destinations.

It is with no feeling either of suspicion or of panic that I cast this horoscope, having long foreseen and argued that such a move must come. As soon as an amiable professor, with a craze for bugs, like Komaroff was succeeded in Transcaspia by a strong personality and great strategist, such as Kuropatkin, it was certain that a southerly branch line would be made; and General Annenkoff has himself always advocated the construction. The latter officer has now ceased to direct the railway. But the very fact that it has been handed over to the exclusive control of the Military Department, and to General Kuropatkin, is an indication of the lines on which further development will proceed. I trespass on your space only in order that Englishmen may know in what quarter the little cloud is forming on the horizon. It may be no bigger than a man's hand as yet. Let us keep our eyes on it as it swells upon the heavens.

YOUNG LADIES PLAYING AT SUICIDE.

Two young ladies were tried at the Assizes at Lenis before Mr. Justice Hawkins for conspiring together to effect the suicide of one of them by poison. Edith Spiller, a daughter of a respectable family at Worthing, and Miss Brawe, a governess in the family, were indicted for conspiring together to bring about the death by suicide of Miss Spiller. Suicide being in law self-murder, the technical form which the indictment in various counts took was that they conspired together with intent to murder Edith Spiller. Mr. C. Gill was for the prosecution; Mr. Marshall Hall and Mr. Arthur Gill were for the prisoners. It appeared that Miss Edith Spiller was the daughter of a family in the county, and Miss Brawe was a governess in the family, and they were staying on a visit at Worthing, where Mrs. Spiller was also a visitor. Some time ago there had been a love affair of Miss Spiller's of which her mother had disapproved, and this, it was alleged, had preyed on the young lady's mind. On the 11th of June last the two ladies were in a pleasure-brake on an excursion. They were sitting behind the driver; three other young ladies, Miss Goble, Miss Taylor, and Miss Hopper, were on the driver's seat in front of them. The attention of these ladies was attracted to an animated conversation between Miss Spiller and her friend, in which as Miss Goble said, strong language was used as to the conduct of the mother with reference to Miss Spiller's unfortunate attachment. Her mother, she said, had behaved most cruelly to her; and Miss Brawe seemed, it was said, to be sympathizing with her. On their arrival at the place they kept very much by themselves, and on their return the ladies being in the same relative positions as before, the same sort of conversation was continued, and suicide was spoken of—suicide by poison; and different kinds of poison were mentioned and discussed, Miss Spiller observing that she should not like a corrosive poison, which would give her pain by burning, and that she would prefer a soporific poison, such as laudanum. One of them observed that it was a terrible thing to think that one of them would be dead on the morrow. One of them—Miss Spiller—alluded to a *post mortem* as very disagreeable; and then some allusion was made to a future, and Miss Brawe observed to her companion, "I fear you are not good enough for heaven, and fancy you are not bad enough for hell; and so you will go into purgatory." "What is that?" asked the girl. "It is a place," said the governess, "where the anguish of remorse is absorbed in hope." Miss Goble, who had heard all this, and had, she said, fancied it might have been said merely to "take a rise" out of her and the other ladies, looked round and saw that they looked distressed. She thought it, she said, her duty to follow them and watch them, and she found they went to a chemist's shop at Worthing and purchased something which, on inquiry of the chemist, she found to have been poison. She then told the chemist what had passed and the police were communicated with, and the mother was informed of the affair, who was very angry about it, and, in the result, this prosecution was instituted, it did not appear by whom.

Mr. Gill having opened the case and called Miss Goble as a witness, who gave evidence to the effect above stated, and was cross-examined with a view to show that the girls were not serious.

The learned Judge asked what was the defence intended to be set up?

Mr. Hall said it was that there was no serious intention of doing anything of the character suggested, that the two young ladies, observing that the other ladies were listening to their private conversation, resolved to "play upon them" by talking about poison, and to carry out the joke went and bought some laudanum, but without the slightest intention of its being taken.

The learned Judge said it was a very foolish thing on their parts but was it worth while to persist in the prosecution?

Mr. Gill said he did not feel justified in withdrawing from it.

Soon afterwards, however, the jury asked if his Lordship could not stop the prosecution, as it was a mere waste of time.

The learned Judge said he quite agreed with the jury and though it would be a waste of time to attempt to go on with the prosecution.

Mr. Gill thereupon said he now felt justified in withdrawing the prosecution.

The learned Judge, observing that he could not feel any sympathy with these young ladies—who had acted very foolishly—directed them to be acquitted and discharged.

THE Prussian Ministry of Public Works has issued an "Archive" containing some interesting figures concerning railway extension throughout the world during the years 1885-1889. As might be expected, the increase was the smallest in the United Kingdom, where, however, the railway system has reached a higher stage of development than in any other country. The largest additions have been made in America, and especially in the United States. In all Europe, railways have increased 12·6 per cent., and in America 25·1 per cent. Of European countries, the German Empire has shown the greatest energy in this respect, while of all countries in the world British India has been the most active, adding as much as 32 per cent to its mileage, though the actual number of miles added is not much more than one-tenth of those built in America. It is estimated by the compilers of these statistics that the total amount of capital invested in the railways of the world is about 6½ milliards sterling.

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SPORTING NOTES.

RACING both at Windsor and Paisley was of a very mediocre character. The southern meeting was fairly well attended, taking into consideration the uninteresting programme. The Curfew Plate of 500 sovs. for two-year-olds was the only notable item on the card, and this event only brought out a field of seven runners. The unbeaten Lady Lena, who had won four races off the reel, had not incurred any penalty for this event, and as 7lb breeding allowance was claimed for her, Mr Charlton's filly had a big pull in the weights over Bouthillier and Acrobat. With this advantage the daughter of Cylinder started an odds on chance, and never once in the race did she cause her backers any uneasiness. Commencing quickly she had cut her field to ribbons ere a couple of furlongs had been compassed. Striding along she passed the post some 10 lengths in front of Acrobat, who came in a head in front of Exhalation, the same distance separating Bouthillier from third place.

This last performance of Lady Lena places her among the list of smart youngsters of the year, as, on her running on Thursday, the 13th August, she could have more than held her own against the best of the opposition at even weights. Her victory also considerably enhances the reputation of her sire, Cylinder, as a stallion. Leader, her trainer, was fortunate enough to secure her dam and a yearling relative this summer for the insignificant sum of 300sovs. As soon as the numbers went up for the Manor Plate there was a rush on Metallic, who was generally voted a good thing. She was soon an odds on chance. Getting well away Lord Gerard's filly took her six opponents along at a merry pace, with the result that she led the field by a couple of lengths on entering the straight. For the moment it looked 100 to 1 on her, but Ellerton, a 10 to 1 chance, at this point forged ahead, and taking the command at the commencement of the enclousure won pretty comfortably at the finish.

In the next event backers again came to grief, for the Evelina colt upset the better-backed Salmon and Pilotell in the Stand Plate. This was a strange reversal of the Lewes form, where she finished many lengths behind Salmon. Possibly this is another instance of the rapid improvemont horses sometimes make in a few days. After being bought in at a nominal figure, the unnamed daughter of The Abbot and Evelina was brought out again an hour later for the Mile Selling Plate, and again won in a canter, after being allowed to start at 10 to 1. By this time, I presume, her connections began to awaken to her capabilities as a plater, for on being brought into the sale ring her trainer had to bid up to 600gs. to retain her.

The colt by Camballo out of Queen of the Hills was made the medium of some heavy investments for the Forest Handicap, but he ran none too generously, and little Dick Chaloner had all his work out out to get him home a head in front of Lady Carless. Janus finished a length off third. Notwithstanding that his trainer had treated him to a big dose of old Scotch whisky before the race, he ran like a rogue, and the physic proved ineffectual. Lill, who started the outsider of the party of three for the Two-Year-Old Selling Stakes, won by a length, and Orand Prior was indulged with a walk over for the Castle Handicap, and thus a disastrous afternoon's sport, so far as backers were concerned, was brought to a close.

Mr. John Corlett says of Tostig :—"Edward Martin got into great disgrace when he rode Tostig on the occasion of his making his *debut* as a two-year-old at Epsom. He managed to get into the unenviable place of second after not getting well away, and as it was thought that he ought to have won, he did not ride for the stable again. He told me at the time that he was one of the biggest brutes he had ever ridden, and advised me never to have anything to do with him, advice that I unfortunately did not act upon. The man who has now the meanest opinion of Tostig is his owner, who had lost over £4,000 on him last year. When he was tried, he ran away from King of Diamonds and Juggler, and the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood was thought to be a certainty for him."

Pim and Stoker it is said will enter for the East of Scotland team championship, which will be played at St. Andrew's this year. R. M. Watson is the present holder of the title, but says a correspondent I fancy that he will hardly retain it against a player like Pim. In the Northumberland County tournament there were no fewer than 11 members of one family entered. The name of this prolific stock is Pease. The soil down Darlington way must suit this kind of vegetable. Next season the family may lump themselves together and enter as a pack. H. Pease is a splendid player.

Champions don't like being beaten,and that I suppose is why they enter so seldom for open tournaments.When Willie Renshaw was champion he held himself aloof from competitions altogether,and only defended his title at Wimbledon when called upon. I hope that W. Badeley is not going to pursue this unsportsmanlike policy. J. Pim had an easy victory in the open Singles at South Saxon's tournament, for though Ernest Renshaw qualified for the final he scratched rather than run the risk of a thrashing from the Irishman. Walks over are becoming so common that we shall soon see competitions decided without a single match being played.

Greasley did not quite accomplish the triple-championship swimming honors ; but he came near it, as Evans only beat him by one yard in the 500 yards' event. W. Evans is evidently the fastest short distance amateur we have had since Nuttall. By the way, Nuttall won the 170 yards' challenge cup at Bradford for professionals for the third time in succession, so that it now becomes his own property. No swimmer alive has a ghost of a chance in a level race with Nuttall up to a mile, so that it is not surprising to find that he has been allowed to retain the Sporting Life Challenge Cup this year without a struggle.

The old-fashioned meeting over the border produced a wretched day's sport, which scarcely calls for comment. Warlaby was allowed to walk over for the first event. Boule d'Or in the Glasgow Welter came away at the start and easily defeated the favourite, Gage, and four other opponents. The Renfrewshire Handicap produced a field of three, and Escamoteur had not much difficulty in placing the stakes to the credit of Mr. Kelsall.

Something appproaching a scene occurred during the race for the St. James's Park Plate, for which Patchouli and Reflection were the only runners. The jockeys waited on each other for a lead, and the horses alternately walked and trotted until entering the straight, where Patchouli came away and won in a canter. This burlesque of sport did not find favour with the spectators, who loudly hooted both riders.

In the Hurdle Race Torquay went away from his solitary opponent Northover, and led him by 20 lengths when half the distance had been covered, but passing the stand for the second time, he objected to the cheering of his enthusiastic backers, and after shying he stood still and took no further part in the race.

The English Rugby team at the Cape have won all their matches, and scored 40 goals and 20 tries against a single try scored by their opponents. We should like to see a few matches arranged between the English Cape team and some of our leading clubs at home, just to see what sort of stuff this Anglo-African team is made of. Perhaps Blackheath or Bradford would like to test the Englishmen when they return home.

The following will probably comprise the field for the St. Leger :—Common, G. Barrett ; Bosphorus, Weldon ; Mimi, Rickaby ; The Deemster, J. Watts ; Reverend, J. Woodburn ; Pannonia, Bruckshaw ; Patrick Blue, Fagan ; St. Simon of the Rock, M. Cannon ; Orvieto, T. Cannon ; Valauris, F. Barrett ; Cuttlestone, Allsopp ; Orion, F. Webb.

Lord Gerard once sold to Captain Machell for a small sum a filly that won many important two-year-old races as well as the Two Thousand and One Thousand Guineas. In buying Bransdale for £200 from Captain Machell he has not made quite such a good deal as this, but at the same time it is evident that he secured a rare bargain.

A VIENNA correspondent tells a story which might be a warning to mountaineers inclined to recklessness, if experience had not long ago shown that such people never do take warning. Two young men from Vienna ascended the Dachstein, near Ischl, without a guide. One of the youths fell from a great height into an abyss, and the other found the body after six hours' search. He covered the face with his hat to prevent birds of prey from disfiguring it, and then wandered two whole days and nights among the mountains before he found his way back to the starting point. The Dachstein is 10,000 feet high, and to attempt an ascent without a guide was certainly foolhardy.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of hot weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

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Sufferers from Disordered NERVES should write at once to Mr. C. B. HARNESS, *Consulting Medical Electrician* (President of the British Association of Medical Electricians) for his *New Medical Work*, entitled "Galvanic Electricity," which will be sent post free to any address on application. It will show how, without medicine, the most obstinate cases of Debility, Loss of Power, Nervous Dyspepsia, Melancholia, Torpid Liver, Urinary Troubles, Rheumatic Affections & Disorders incidental to tropical climates may be cured by Harness' guaranteed genuine Electrical Appliances. All who wish to guard against disease should wear Harness' world-famed Electropathic Belt. Thousands of testimonials. Advice by letter free of charge. *Only address:*
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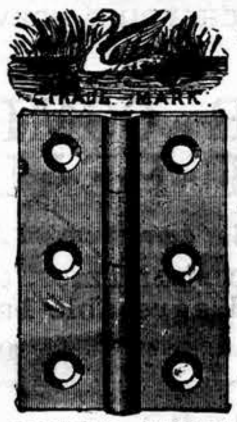

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An Indispensable Toilet Requisite.
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Most Cooling and Reviving.
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Refreshing, Invigorating.
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CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores,
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F. R. S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June, 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight, September, 1888.
Dear, Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,
"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

THE DAWN OF ANOTHER DAY.

"Out of eternity this new day is born,
Into eternity at night doth return.
Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid.
Here hath been dawning another blue day.
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"
—*Tennyson.*

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 4th June, 1877.
SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

Free from danger, free from harm,
It acts like some magician's charm;
At any time a dainty draught,
Which will dispel disease's shaft;
More priceless than the richest gold,
That ever did its wealth unfold;
And all throughout our native land,
Should always have at their command
Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

Cool and refreshing as the breeze,
To headache it gives certain ease;
Biliousness—it does assuage,
And cures it both in Youth and Age;
Giddiness it will arrest,
And give both confidence and rest;
Thirst it will at once allay,
And what the best in every way,
Why, Eno's famous fruit Salt!

"MANY sick people looked upon me as a physician. For a long time we had been in the centre of Africa without any medical man. Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man said to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a dose of Eno's Fruit Salt. The poor fellow came back next morning much better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of Fruit Salt was done; it was a favourite both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—"Africana," by the Rev. DUFF MACDONALD, M.A., B.D., Vol. II., p. 207.

INDIA AND ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Dilbrughar, Upper Assam, India, March 6th, 1880. "Dear Sir,—I desire to state the advantage which I, and many others in this part of the world, have derived from your FRUIT SALT. Unlike other Saline Aperients, it is not lowering in its action. I have used it on board ship in tropical latitudes, and both there and here I can honestly bear witness that its use has warded off fever over and over again. When taken in time it is invaluable. It is most popular in this part of North Eastern Asiatic India. From my extreme individual inconvenience arising from publicity I do not wish my name to appear, and merely subscribe myself, most truly yours, 'A PLANTER.'—J. C. ENO."

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists.

Prepared only at
ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S
EXTRACT OF MEAT
and see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
J. v. Liebig
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.
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SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof) FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, BROWN BOOTS, &c.	JET BLACK OIL FOR FARM HARNESS.
HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.	POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS & GLASS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

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AËRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',
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MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM
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"SATIN POLISH."
FOR LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
HIGHEST AWARD WHEREVER EXHIBITED.
LATEST PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
AMERICAN MAGIC BRONZE
Gives to Old Boots & Shoes, Ornaments, &c., the appearance of New.
FOR GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, USE
ARMY AND NAVY LIQUID BLACKING.
Sold by all Bootmakers, Chemists, & Storekeepers throughout India.

Rowland's Odonto
Is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

Rowland's Kalydor
A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands, and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

ROWLAND'S EUKONIA, a fragrant toilet, warranted free from bismuth or metallic ingredients, which ruin the complexion; in three tints—white, cream and rose. Ask any Chemist or Druggist for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

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GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR
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Sciatica, Lumbago, & Neuralgia.
The acute pain is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by this celebrated Medicine.
These Pills, which are perfectly harmless, require no restraint of diet during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.
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PASTA MACK.
For Bath & Toilet Use.
This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most *delicious odour*, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.* Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Ulm o/D.

"The Real Cup o' Kindness."
A perfect blending of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of fine Old Whiskies in their Native Purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.
MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS. TWELVE YEARS OLD AGE POSITIVELY GUARANTEED.
A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.
The letters B.O.S. are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

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BLENDED OLD SCOTCH

12 Years Old *** *(Gold Capsule.)*
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An exquisite blending, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely its own, that it may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce it *unique & unrivalled.* B.O.S. is remarkable for its "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar" in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

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The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending nearly over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in this special blend of B.O.S.

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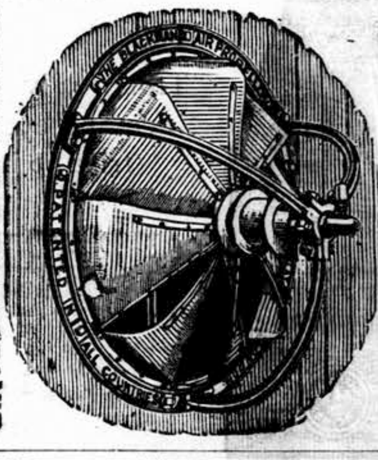
English Branch—DARLINGTON, DURHAM. Established 1808.



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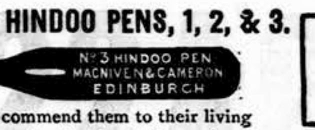

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Writes 100 Words with One Dip of Ink.
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Manufacturers of every description of
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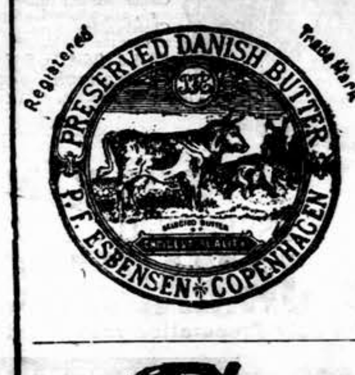

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A DAILY TREAT. TRY IT FOR YOURSELF.
ONCE TRIED NONE OTHER USED.
THE ATTENTION OF STOREKEEPERS is called to this high class Brand. It remains in good condition in the hottest weather and gives universal satisfaction.
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(REGISTERED)
GUARANTEED PURE *Cocoa* GUARANTEED SOLUBLE
IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.
Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S COCOA. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa at once claims that it is not pure.

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Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

- The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhæa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
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Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
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Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP
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Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH
CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!
VÉRITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK
The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
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CURED BY THE
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Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE : **LE PERDRIEL & Co, Paris**

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat

Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES
of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE : **J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud**
Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

Wholesale and Indent Agents, H. BALLANTINE & Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA
The Best and Purest COCOA

BINET'S
DRY ELITE
CHAMPAGNE.

This really excellent Wine is in increasing demand everywhere. It has but once to be tried to be always afterwards ordered.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Rs. 66 per dozen Quarts.
Rs. 69 per 2 dozen Pints.
Sample bottle sent per V. P. P. free of Railway freight.

BASS GREEN DIAMOND

LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

STONE'S BOTTLING
BASS GREEN DIAMOND.
FULL SIZE BOTTLES.
Can be obtained of TREACHER & Co., Ld.; and of the principal dealers in India.

Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying, & Imparting a Lovely Fragrance.

AFTER USE.

EDWARD'S
HARLENE,
POSITIVELY FORCES
Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Mustachios,
To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.
1/-, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/6 per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers, all over the World.
EDWARDS & Co. 5, New Oxford-st.
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AFTER USE.

Wholesale Agents for India—MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

Trade W Mark. **WILKINSON'S** Trade W Mark.
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

The Superiority of WILKINSON'S Sarsaparilla.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR B. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

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